Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 37. WEDNESDAY, 23d AUGUST, 1826. No. 1890.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Saturday the 26th Inst.

At 11 A. M. a quantity of Damaged PIECE GOODS, on account of the Underwriters landed from the DIADEM Captain COTGRAVE.

Bombay, August 23d 1826.

TYPES AND PRESSES &c.
OF THE LATE
Bombay Chronicle Office,

TO be Sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. at their Rooms, on FRIDAY the 15th of September next, the whole of the above, if not previously disposed of.

The articles will be put up in the Gross, or in such lots, as may suit the convenience of Purchasers. Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morow the 24th Instant,

A CASE of Gentlemen's Superfine Black Hats, by Bicknell, French Foolscap Paper, Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Clarionets, a Quadrant, fine Steel and Brass Wire, &c.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 vols., Hall's Ditto, Persian and Arabic Dictionary Roxburgh's Plates of Indian Plants, Thomson's Chemistry, 110 Numbers of Ackerman's Repository, and other Publications.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

The following Pictures in gilt frames, viz. Sets of Racing Prints, Shipwreck, Lady Jane Gray, Galatea, Bolougne Market Place, and Frankfort, by Ellis; Pheasants in Danger, Dog and Pheasant, Comet, Eclipse, Mist, and Psyche,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Serviceable Buggy.

Meadows Street, 23d August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
SPICED SALMON,
IN KITS,
IMPORTED PER DIADEM,
PRICE PER KIT RS. 9.

Meadows Street, 23d August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
On Commission,
A NEAT AIRY,
CHARIOT,
NEARLY NEW

The property of a Gentleman who has left India,

PRICE RS. 2000.

Meadows Street, 23d August 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A NEW
SHIGRAMPOE,
FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES,

Venetians in the Doors and sides and Glass windows in front and behind.

PRICE RS. 1,100.

Meadows Street, 23d August 1826.

NOTICE.

MONSIEUR JUSSAN Supercargo of the French Ship LA MARIE MAGDALEINE direct from Bordeaux having arrived at this place yesterday, begs leave to inform the public in General that he has for Sale, the undermentioned Articles, of the first quality, chosen at Bordeaux and Paris according to instructions received from his Agents at this place, viz.

Milinery of all Sorts of Cotton and Silks and of newest fashion.

Clarets of the best qualities of all kinds.

Coniac Brandy in Cask and Bottles.

Champaigne Pink and White.

Pickles of all Sorts.

Confectionary Do. Also Children's Toys and Fruits &c. &c.

MONSR. JUSSAN begs further to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement that he purposes opening a Shop, on Monday next, in Meadows Street next door to Mr. Martellys the Watchmaker, where the above Articles may be viewed. As MONSR. JUSSAN'S stay at this place will be very short; he begs to tate that his terms of Sale are ready Money and that the articles once taken away from the Shop, are not to be received back.

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

NOTICE.

LOST on Sunday Evening last, the 20th of August, on the road between Scandal Point and the New Tank called *Mah Lutchmy*, a Bunch of KEYS, amongst which are several Patent ones. Should any person have found them, and will have the kindness to bring them to Lieutenant PAYNE, at Back-Bay, he shall if necessary, be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

જાહેર ખબર *

ખબર દીધાંથી આપીએજે * તારીખ ૨૦ મી આલતા આગશટ મહીનાંની આજતવાર તે દીને શાંજનાં આઇલખમીનાં નવા રશતા ઉપર મીશતર પેન શાહેબની ક્રચીનો લારો પોતાંની પાકીટમોથી ગીખોછે તે જે ચણીને ફાત આવેખો ઇ શો તે ચણી મીશતર પેન શાહેબને કામેશરી જનરલની ફાકી શમો આવીને જાહેર કરશે અથવા લાવી આપશે તો તેચેની ને ઇનામ મલશે *

તા૦ ૨૩ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS have received by the Columbine & Darius some farther Consignments of WINE from Messrs. *Butler and Son, Harper and Bell* and *John Ella and Co.* Among them Sparkling Pink and White Champaigne in 3 Dozen Cases at 70 Rs. per Dozen.

Pale and Brown Sherry in wood and bottle.

Harper and Bell's CLARET first and second growth.

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Power of Attorney. Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
A NEW SHIP,

OF 600 TONS,

NOW building in Bombay Dock, to be constructed and fastened on Sepping's Plan. Will be floated out in December, and Sail for London on the 1st February.

ALEXANDER HENNING,
COMMANDER.

For Passage apply to Captain HENNING, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

For Passage to London,

TO TOUCH AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW SHIP

DIADEM,

OF 400 TONS
R. B. Cotgrave Esq. R. N.
COMMANDER,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September.—Has good accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

For Freight & Passage,

TO LIVERPOOL
THE FINE NEW SHIP,

MORRO CASTLE,
J. B. Smith,
COMMANDER.
RUDTHEN 363 TONS A 1.

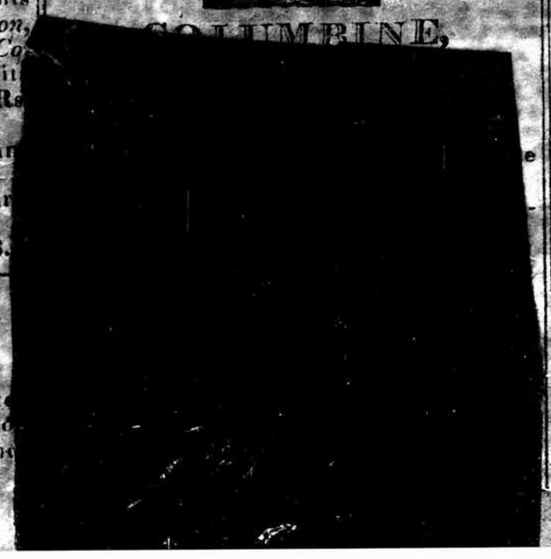
COPPERED and Copper fastened sails fast, a[illegible] accommodation fo[illegible] be dispatched for [illegible] end of September. Apply at the O[illegible] SKINNER AND [illegible]

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

Passage to London,

TO TOUCH AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
THE NEW BRIG

COLUMBINE,



Chattels, Rights and Credits of NOWROJEE PESTONJEE late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased may be granted to DADABHOY NOWROJEE and NASSERWANJEE NOWROJEE two of the Sons and heirs of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of August 1826.

J. B. GRAHAM,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર *

મરનાર પારશી નવરોજજી પેશતંન શ્રી મુમબઇનો વેપારી હતો ઇનાં માલ મીલકતનુ મુખતીઆર નાંમુ કેવાશાનું કિ મરનારનાં ૨ છોકરા તથા વારેશો નાંમે દાદાભાઇ નવરોજજી તથા નશરવાંનજી નવરોજજી કિ બેકુ ધણીઓઇ શ્રી મુમબઇની શ્રપરીમ કોરટ આવ જુડીકેટર માં અરજ કીધીછેજે ઇમુને મલે * કિ વાશતે શરવે લોકો ઇનાં વારશતા હોઇ તેનાંવોને જાહેર થાઇ *

જે ખી ગરેહમ
કોરટનો વકીલ *

તા૦ ૧૫ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAILL AND CO. of London for Sums not less than £500 Stg. at 1s. | 10d. at 6 months' Sight.

Bombay, 23d August 1826.

GENERAL ORDE[illegible]

[illegible]HAY CASTLE, 11TH AUGUST 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 233 of 1826.—The following promotions are made in the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Duffedar Syed Mahomed Khan, of the first division, who gallantly led an escalade at Linakair, in Candeish, in 1819, against some Arabs, on which occasion he was desperately wounded, and his brother and nephew killed; and Duffedar Namdar Khan, of the third division, who has been particularly recommended for bravery and general good conduct against Beels in Candeish, but more especially on the 22d May and 4th June last, to be Jemadars.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1826.

No. 234 of 1826.—The following appointment is made.

2d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. J. Robinson, to be Adjutant, vice Cunningham, promoted.—Date of appointment 13th July 1826.

No. 235 of 1826.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major General Sir Lionel Smith, dated Poonah 17th July 1826, directing Captain Rankin, Major of Brigade at Poonah, to assume charge of the duties of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at that station, on the departure of Captain A. W. Pringle to the Presidency, until further orders.

An order by Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, C. B. dated Baroda 12th July 1826, directing Lieut. G. Macan, of the 15th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Maharatta languages to the 4th Extra Battalion at that station, during the absence of Lieut. Sandwith, on leave to the Presidency.

An order by Lieut. Col. Delamotte, dated Deesa 12th July 1826, appointing Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Brown, of the 8th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Maharatta

languages to the 3d Regt. of Lt. Cav. during Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Delamain's absence at Kaira on duty.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.
On London, 6 mon's. at 1 | 9 to 1 | 10
Calcutta..30 Days 105 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras..31....Days, par.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 23D AUGUST 1826.

The French Ship Mexico, J. Villenueve, Commander from Havre de Grace the 22d March, and the Marie Magdaleine, Bourde Villeanbert Commander from Bordeaux the 1st May, with the Free Trader Morro Castle, Thomas B. Smith Commander, from Liverpool the 21st April, have arrived since our last.

Passenger per Marie.---J. Jussan.

Passengers by the Morro Castle.--Mrs. Gray, The Reverend R. Gray, and Mr. Skinner.

The news brought by this opportunity as far as we have been able to collect from the short time we have had to peruse the Papers we have received, will be found in our subsequent columns.

We are happy in stating for the information of those concerned that the Hannah had arrived at Portsmouth on the 9th of April, after an uncommonly quick passage, having left this on the 18th December. The James Sibbald Britannia and Simpson had all arrived in the Downs on the 10th, April and the Dorothy was at Liverpool on the 8th of that Month.

We understand that the Clairmont will be despatched to Greenock, on Sunday next, and has orders to land her packets at Cork.

Most of our readers at the Presidency must have heard of the dreadful explosion which took place on Friday night, of the Company's powder works at Mazagon, the cause of which is not ascertained and will probably for ever remain a mystery, owing to the Guard in charge of the Premises having it is said been blown up in the general conflagration—The shock was felt all over the Island, but the damage caused by it was Chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of Mazagon, the Mount and Chintzpoogly or within a circle of half a circle in radius from the point of explosion. Fortunately the weakest side of the building appears to have been on that fronting Mazagon Dock Yard, the principal part of the stones having been thrown in that direction, but the shock alone has been sufficient to destroy every building amounting to eleven in number in the ground connected with the powder works. The only places left entire being a small open Guard house and the Grand Magazine. Of the Magazine & composition House in which the powder was deposited in different states of preparation the quantity of which we have been unable to ascertain, not a vestige remains, a hollow in the earth like the crater of a small volcano being the only indication of its position. The Sulphur, Salt-petre and Charcoal houses have all been destroyed, and we may perhaps add with their contents, since from the specimen of what we saw clearing from the ruins when we visited the grounds, we should say they could be of very little use. The first place outside the walls of the powder-works where the damage sustained is most apparent, is where the native vessels are laid up during the rains; here the havoc has been very great, hardly one having escaped injury, the sides of some large D[illegible] and Boats are completely riddled from shot and so great has bee[illegible] force by which the stones were im[illegible] that they have actually gone th[illegible] both sides,---here only one life ha[illegible] lost & that in a most singular man[illegible] man known to have been aslee[illegible] the deck of a small pleasure boat[illegible] time was found the next morning[illegible] ing across the gun-wale of a [illegible] a short distance with his back bro[illegible] In a line with the boats is the [illegible] Yard at Mazagon, and here the [illegible] of stones was very great and t[illegible] mage done considerable---a most [illegible] ful accident occurred by a sto[illegible] fag impelled through the Gov[illegible] Snake-boat balloon by which t[illegible] were killed and one wounded[illegible] four who were then a sleep; th[illegible] of one were torn out and the other man killed had his head literally cut in half, three Sepoys were also wounded in different parts of the Yard and a man on board the Governor's Yatcht a sleep on the deck of the vessel was thrown into the hold but escaped without injury. It is difficult to ascertain how many lives have been lost on this occasion, but we are informed that the bodies of seven men have been found.

The loss of property to individuals in the neighbourhood by the fracture of doors, Windows and Glass-ware is very considerable, and particularly so by those whose houses are situated on Mazagon Hill, Chintzpoogly, and the Mount road.—A Gentlemans house in the neighbourhood of the Dock-Yard suffered so much by the shock as to render it scarcely habitable, every article of Glass-ware in it was destroyed.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday 21st Aug. 1826. We had great hopes and in fact we had come to the conclusion that the late Bustle and scene of attraction and Interest in which the public were irresistably plunged in the affairs and Business of the late Assizes, where Curiosity and Interest were gratified and indulged in to the highest pitch which the most refined romance and enthusiasm could wish for, would have deprived us until next assizes of any legal matter of sufficient Interest or importance to lay before the public; in these conclusions we have however been most agreeably disappointed, for on Monday last the 21st Inst. we found the Court again open but exclusively for the Trial of Civil cases; and the Lawyers there assembled and going on the with the business of their Clients with that sort of intensity of Interest and manner which sufficiently indicated that the professors of the Laws are trained up to feel or at least to affect to feel, most deeply for the fortunes and Interests af their Clients. We do not wish nor in fact have we any inclination to be uncharitable in this respect, and we therefore freely admit that as far as we were able to Judge the several Legal Champions of the parties did justice to those for whom they were concerned. The case of Kinnersly *vs.* Predergast, Ogilvie, Burrows & Grieve stood very conspicuous amongst those for civil discussion; It was concluded this day after aperiod of protracted curiosity and Interest amongst the fashionable Circles. Mr. Irvin began his defence, which he concluded after a very ingenious dispassionate and sensible Speech for his Clients, he urged every topic which the apparent embarassments of his case would admit of, and with the utmost Effect which the nature of the circumstances could produce. Mr. Morly afterwards opened a most heavy and powerful Battery in reply, which from the strength and diversity of his amunition and other destructive materials, appeared to be sensibly felt and acknowledged by every person, and it is supposed that this brilliant affair will either finish the Campaign for the Season or bring the Parties to sue for a Treaty of peace and amity; of this we beg to say we have no knowledge and do not mean to offer the slightest opinion on the subject either one way or the other. It would be great injustice to omit the name or the splendid exertions of Mr. Parry on behalf of the assailant on the day this Cause was last adjourned which was before the assizes. Mr. P. spoke for five hours on the legal points of the Case with that ability, and legal tact for which he is so much distinguished, the Judgment of the Court stands over for Consideration, & indeed we do not wonder at it; we are informed that the Documentary Evidence and legal papers required to be taken to Court on the days of hearing of this Cause were so voluminous as to require to be conveyed in Hackeries; & the serious labour of perusing these papers we are assured must be undergone by their Lordships. The Documents themselves we are informed are uncommonly amusing, and interesting, and we are not without hopes of being able to lay an authentic account of the whole proceedings before our readers, with the heads of

We understand that some regulations will probably soon be put in force relative to hamauls at this Presidency. The insolence and system of imposition practiced by this class of people has long been a crying abuse, and we trust that as little time as possible will be lost in applying a remedy. From the subjoined extract from the Bengal Hurkaru it would appear, that though the inhabitants of Calcutta are free from the gang robberies with which Bombay was lately infested, they are. little better off than ourselves in respect to the discipline of their hamauls.

"They appear to be sadly molested by robbers at Bombay: we are free, thank God, from that evil here, but the other, to which the *Courier's* Correspondent alludes, prevails to just as great an extent in this city as in any part of India. In whatever other respects we may have got the start in improvements of the sister Presidencies, we are infinitely behind hand with *Madras*, and quite as badly off as Bombay, as to the want of regulations for *Ticca* Bearers. The Madras regulations we published some time ago, when a correspondent called our attention to some flagrant instance of the roguery of palanquin bearers, yet from which they escaped without punishment. Surely some arrangement could be made, to put the bearers on a similar footing with the London Hackney coachmen. Regular stands might be appropriated for them, at convenient parts of the town; just charges fixed, and above all, no palanquin should be allowed to ply for hire, unless the number, and district to which it belonged, were clearly painted on the pannels. We cannot divine a plausible reason why the Police should not interfere and exert themselves a little. Some trouble undoubtedly is to be combated at first, but the benefits and conveniences which would result are very great (especially to strangers), and the public would no longer be subject to imposition and impertinence."

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Aug. 19th, French Ship Mexico, J. Villenueve, Commander, from Havre de Grace, 22d March.

21st, Ship Morro Castle, (Free Trader) Thomas B. Smith Commander, from Liverpool, 21st. April.

22. French Ship Marie Magdaleine, Bourde Villeanbert Commander from Bordeaux 1 May.

PASSENGERS PER MORRO CASTLE.---Mrs. Gray, The Revd. R. Gray, Mr. Skinner.

PER SHIP MARIA MAGDALEINE, J. Jussan.

DEPARTURES.---Ship George Cruttenden, Sabboobin Tyeb, Nacqudah, to Malabar and Malay Coast.

20th, Ship Charles Forbes, Thos. Bryden, Commander, to China.

22 Guicawar Ship Annud Pursad, Paul Thisselle Commander to Malay Coast with Convicts.

SHIP LOADING.

English.--- Columbine for London.
Diadem for Ditto.
Clairmont for Ditto.
Brig William for Madras.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 27. H. C. Ship Dunira, M. Hamilton, from London, and Cork 3d April—Ship Claudine, R. Christie, from Madras 23d June and Rangoon 3d July—Ship Indian Oak, J. Reid from ditto 2d ditto.

July 28. Ship Colonist, J. H. Kayer, from Batavia 30th June—Ship Lord Amherst, Edward Hughes, from Rangoon 24th June. Ship Gilmore, R. L. Lawes, from Rangoon 6th June—Ship Almorah, M. A. Thomas, from Rangoon 28th May and Masulipatam 19th July.—Ship Moira, J. O'Brien, from Rangoon 5th July—Ship Ganges, E. M. Boulth,ee from Rangoon 4th July—Brig Caroline, H. W. Quick from Amherst Island 9th July and Cheduba 14th July.

July 29. Ship Euphrates, G. Scott, from London 1st March and Madras 19th July---Ship Earl Kellie, R. Edwards, from Rangoon 7th July.

August 2. Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, J Pearson, from Batavia 22d June and Penang 7th July—H. C. Armed Brig Trusty, J. Royce, with the H. C. Gun Pinnace Ospray, from Chittagong 26th June.

The Ship Hibberts, E. Theaker, put back from sea, leaky.

The Transport Ship East Indian, lost on Sau-[illegible] ned.

[illegible] SHIP DUNIRA. FROM [illegible] rtillery Cadet; Messrs. [illegible] A. De Fountaine, and [illegible] y Cadets, Returning to [illegible] William McArthur;

[illegible] SIR FRANCIS MACNA-[illegible] --A. Moore, Esq. B. [illegible] Humfrays, B. N. Infan-

[illegible] PORT FROM THE BRIG [illegible] IACNAGHTEN.

[illegible] hips in Balasore Roads,

[illegible] Bengal Merchant and [illegible] m Bordeaux, name un-[illegible] posed to be the Venus, [illegible] es unknown, seen on the

[illegible] back from Saugor, with [illegible] dlass, &c.

[illegible] 6. Ships Golconda, C. [illegible], W. Smith, for China

July 28. Ship Edward Brightman, J. W. Phillips, for Singapore and China.

July 30. Ship Amid Bux, T. Streeter, for Madras.

July 31. Ship Runnymede, C. Kemp, for Bombay.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL SHORTLY:---Ship Ganges, R. Lloyd, for China via Singapore---Ship Runnymede, C. Kemp, for Bombay---Ship Elizabeth, W. Cock, for London via Mauritius.

The Brig Active gone to sea on the 30th Instant.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER,
JULY 30, 1826.

DIAMOND HARBOUR:---Hibberts, Indian Oak, Earl Kellie, Euphrates, and Moira, on their way to Town---Claudine and Ganges, inward-bound remain---Pascoa, outward-bound remains--Clyde passed down.

NEW ANCHORAGE:---H. C. Ships Macqueen, Earl of Balcarras, George the Fourth, Sir David Scott, Lady Melville, and Dunira.

BELOW SAUGOR:---H. C. Ships Berwickshire, outward-bound, remains.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---August 1st. Brig Bon Pere, Capt. Angue, from Pondichery 31st July.---4th, Brig Lutchmy, Captain Colin, from Mauritius the 4th, Point de Galle the 26th July, and Pondicherry the 3d Aug.---5th, H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain Alex. Corstorphan, from Rangoon the 2d July.

DEPARTURES.---August 1st. H. M. Ship Volage, Captain R. S. Dundas, for Trincomalie.---Do. Ship Mermaid, Captain A. Yates, for Calcutta.---4th, H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, Captain H. A. Drummond, for Penang and China.---Do. Ship Nearchus Captain R. Cornfoot, for Penang.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday last 17th August, at St. Mary's Church Poona, by the Rev. A. Goode, Lieut Thos. Ridout 6th Regt. N. I., to Miss Tighe 4th daughter of the late Thos. Tighe Esq. of Tuam in the County of Galway Ireland.

DEATHS.—At Rajcote in Kattiawar, on the night of the 1st of August Catherine, the wife of Captain Barnewall, Political Agent in that Province, and the eldest daughter of the late Wm. Ironside Esq., of Hough on-le-Spring, in in the County of Durham.

At Rajkote, on the 5th August, Lieut. Alex. Balmanno of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, much regretted.

At Mhow, on the morning of the 5th August Lieutenant George Clark, 12th Regiment N. I. who departed this life after a torturing illness of seven days---by his brother officers regretted and by his friends deeply and sincerely lamented

Early on Wednesday morning, in the 57th year of her age, Lady Anna Maria de Souza, relict of the late Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza, Knight of the most Hon'ble and Ancient Order of Christ.

Lady de Souza expired after a long and painful illness, which she bore with that Christian fortitude and piety which had always distinguished her through life; but her end was hastened by the affliction occasioned by the decease of her much beloved daughter in March last, Mrs. Anna Fernandes. Lady de Souza was a pattern of conjugal virtue, and she inherited the dearest attributes of her sex. Her disposition was of the tenderest kind, and as a mother, wife, and friend, her conduct was truly exemplary; her charitable disposition was ever manifest and widely extended, and her piety was sincere and of the purest kind. Of this excellent Lady, her sorrowing relatives in strict truth could not say less; and of one who was so generally beloved and esteemed, they need not say more. Her irreparable loss is unfeignedly deplored by an aged mother, her son, and daughter, with a large circle of relatives and friends, who duly appreciated her great worth, her many virtues, and good qualities.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 27th July, Mr. J. C. De Cruz, Assistant in the General Treasury, to Miss L. F. Desplannes.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 28th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Dr. Young, Mr. John Harris, to Miss Caroline Parsick.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 24th July, the Lady of Edward S. Ellis, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, the Wife of Mr. C. Boyce, of the Honorable Company's Marine, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 28th July, the Lady of Major Streatfield, His Majesty's 87th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, the Lady of John Drew, Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mrs. Louisa Harding, relict of the late T. B. Harding, Esq. regretted by her friends and relations by whom her modest and retiring virtues will long be remembered as a pattern of female example.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 25th July, after a short but lingering illness, of Consumption, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude, Mr. Bartho' D'Cruz, an assistant at the INDIA GAZETTE PRESS, aged 26 years, 11 months and 21 days; he has left behind a helpless child, a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his untimely end.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, Mrs. Rose Curran, aged 32 years.

At Calcutta, on the 29th July, Robert Haly, Esq. owner of the Ship Aretlusa, aged 54 years.

On the River near Hooghly, on his way to the Presidency, Mr. William Forth, after a declining illness of nearly 6 months, and which he bore with fortitude; deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.---At Black Town, on the morning of the 4th instant, the wife of Serjeant Rylands, of a Son.

DEATHS.---At the Presidency, on the 19th

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ultimo, after a lingering illness of several Months, the Lady of Lieutenant S. W. Prescott, of the 5th Regiment N. I. much lamented by her affectionate Husband.

At Secunderabad, at the house of her brother, Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon William Collins on Friday the 21st ultimo, after a lingering illness of two months, preceeded by Cdild-birth, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Mary Bergin, aged 17 years and 4 Months, g leaving a female Infant; sincerely and deservedly regretted by her disconsolate husband, and a large circle of relations and friends.

CALCUTTA.

The Right Honourable the Governor General left the Presidency on Saturday, for Barackpore, whence he will proceed, it is expected, on Wednesday morning. We understand that His Lordship purposes returning to the Presidency at the end of the next rains, and will, at the latest, be here about October or November.

We regret to observe from the Shipping Reports, the prevalence of tempestuous weather at the Sand-heads, and consequent mischief to the Shipping. The East Indian transport was totally lost on Saugor Sand, on the morning of the 26th: the crew was saved with the exception of four Natives: the rest made good their escape to Edmonstone's Island, where Captain Roy, the commander, purposed to remain a few days to see if it was possible to save any thing from the wreck. The *Tyrch*, light vessel, suffered so severely as to be obliged to come to town for repair, and the *Planet*, which had been dispatched to take her station, has also been compelled to return.

A number of arrivals has followed the setting in of Southerly winds: several Vessels from the Eastward, and the *Dunira* and *Euphrates* from England have come in: the former vessel sailed from the Thames, in February, but meeting with bad weather, in the Channel, was obliged to put into Cork, whence she finally sailed on the 3rd April. She does not appear, however, to have brought any late papers or intelligence: the *Euphrates* left London on the 5th March, and, consequently, adds nothing to our stock of news.

By the late arrivals from Rangoon, Letters have been received up to the 2d July, at which time every thing continued perfectly quiet and satisfactory. A considerable portion of the instalment had arrived, and was in progress of transfer: between 80 and 90,000 rupees a day were delivered but the Burmese seem to be desirous of protracting the payment in order to delay the departure of the British, until they can receive reinforcements from Ava, sufficient to obviate all apprehension of the Peguers. Dr. Price had reached Ava, where Mr. Crawfurd was anxiously expected.

Advices from Amherst Town, describe it as rapidly filling with people—the Troops there were in excellent health.

It is expected to become the principal Mart for the Teak from Tongo, which yields the best Mast Pieces, but the ceded portion of Martaban affords, it has been ascertained, abundance of Teak, of a good quality. Its productiveness in Rice, has been put to the proof, as notwithstanding the monsoon, Chinese Junks have been busily engaged in the importation of that grain, for the consumption of Rangoon.

Letters from Cheduba, of the 12th July, mention the continued unhealthiness of the Troops on that island, but their removal was daily expected.

Cal. Govt. Gaz. July 31,

It is with sentiments of unfeigned sorrow, that we announce the death of the Hon'ble Captain Amherst. After suffering several relapses of the severe fever, with which he was attacked in the beginning of last week, he expired at half past nine, yesterday morning, at Barackpore. The premature close of a career of the most honorable promise would alone awaken general regret, but in Captain Amherst, the Society of Calcutta have to lament an individual endeared to them by familiar and friendly intercourse, by unaffected cheerfulness, unassuming manners, and a disposition invariably obliging and kind. Few persons in his station would have inspired more sincere or more general esteem, and few could be more universally or truly mourned.

Captain Amherst was aged 23 years and 11 months. He was to be interred this morning, in the burial ground at Barackpore. The funeral was intended to be private, but a number of the chief functionaries, and principal members of the Society, left Town yesterday afternoon, to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

The Governor General's departure has been, necessarily, delayed by this melancholy event, but he will leave Barackpore, we are informed, on Friday morning.

THE BAZAAR---THE SHROFFS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,---In a city like Calcutta,---the most populous of any in the world, and containing inhabitants of every caste, clour, and tongue,---where so many improvements are constantly projected for the purposes of convenience and health to the heterogeneous mass of people crowded into it; it is remarkable, that the general police of the capital of British India, should be so defective in its organization; more particularly, that the Bazaar should be without any regulation or control. It is long since, that the office of Clerk of the Market has been abolished; and your readers will be able to determine, on perusing the following extracts, whether the Bazaar is any thing better to what it was some forty years ago, as therein described:---

"The price of articles necessary for daily consumption, depends entirely on the caprice or avarice of the sellers. Those who are rich, or in place, generally pay for those things cheaper than others; but if they pay as much as others they do not afflict themselves, since they have the means of getting reimbursed by the poor. But those who have not the same resources, must suffer most; which renders them miserable, unfortunate, thieves, nay worse. The only resource of this class of men, consists in making others pay them more extravagantly, when they are employed by Europeans, and the English in particular; and if they have no employ they steal,---if we go to purchase any thing, even in the city of Calcutta, we shall immediately perceive, that the buyers have different prices for the same article---for the people of the country; for the Europeans in general; and a still higher one, for their masters, the English. This abuse which the Police might remove, exists every where, nevertheless people know it, see it, and yet let it remain; and when we ask the reason of their doing so, they answer by saying---"*that there is some defect in the Police.*" This opinion has been reiterated from the time of the enthusiastic foreigner, whom I quote, down to our own days; but what has been done to correct this crying evil and shame of the chief city of Merchant Princes?

The following extract relates to another branch of the same subject; exposing the trickery of the money-changers in the Bazaar:

"The change of coins in every province, is quite arbitrary—we exchange into small money at a shroff's, who gives copper, reserving for himself, something, which appears just. But he always uses pretences, and says, that the piece of money has lost of its weight---he retains this deficiency which is imaginary: if we give back to him the same piece of money which we have received, he generally takes it at a discount. If the Shroff, on the contrary, himself gives the pieces of money, it is at the highest price he can obtain; besides the pieces of copper that he gives, lose their received value, at the same shroff's. This is but a short detail, unknown perhaps by the great, rich, and powerful, and those whose occupations prevent their being instructed on such subjects. But those small details are of very great consequence in trade, from the number and rank of the people who engage in it, and the embarrassment daily produced by these impositions."

I intended to have given you another extract, containing suggestions on the means of preventing much of this evil; but what I have already given, you may, perhaps, consider as too much for the columns of *one* number of your useful Paper. Should you, however, publish this communication, I may be induced to trouble you again, in continuation of the subject. I shall conclude this by only saying, that one of the means suggested, is the appointment of an officer to regulate the Market, with specific magisterial powers: he should be active and diligent; and, of course, not a sinecurist, not holding a plurality of offices as were those hitherto appointed to the situation in Calcutta; whose only exertion for the emoluments they enjoyed, was, to put their signatures to the periodical Reports drawn up by their Sircars: and the Government did wisely in abolishing the Clerkship of the Market, which had become worse than useless.

July 29, 1826. CANDIDUS.

[*Ben. Hur. July* 31, 1826.]

VARIETIES.

Some of the officers of the Tenth Hussars have acquired considerable notoriety in Exeter and the neighbouring towns, by [illegible]erity in driving a carriage, built as a m[illegible] four in hand, and alternately ass[illegible]tions of coachman and guard [illegible] "toggery" of that honourable [illegible] course of this innocent spe[illegible] we are told, many instance[illegible] were poor pedestrians have prom[illegible]ing the "establishment" for a *bona fide* coach, who have not been undeceived until, on arriving at their destination, they found they had nothing to pay. An old woman, as the story goes, fared even better: on passing through Collumpton one day, the Noble Coachman and his attendant Guard, Capt.——were accosted by the old lady, who inquired if they would give her a lift to "Exeter." "Ay, get inside," said Capt.——, and politely pulled down the steps, opened the door, and introduced her into full possession of the body of the coach. "Mind and put me down by the turnpikegate," added the dame, which being assented to Captain—— mounted, and having proclaimed "all right." winded his horn; Lord——cracked his whip, and the old lady soon found herself at the veritable turnpikegate where she wanted to alight. Fearing that she should have to pay him full fare if she rode farther, she hallooed to the coachman to remaind him of the conditional treaty; to which he replied, "Never mind, master won't be angry;" and proceeded to the door of the New London Inn. Here she asked in a whisper, what she had to pay, and was desired to go to a neighbouring public-house, to await her conductors, one of whom soon rejoined her, and she tendered him eighteen pence. This was accepted by Captain——, who wrapped it in a piece of paper, and returning it to the old lady, she was much astonished at finding it increased by the sum of half a sovereign.

A bell of antique shape and manufacture, and weighing upwards of 16lbs. was discovered lately by some quarry-men, while pursuing their employment in the bed of the Yochan, a little above its junction with the Nith. From the lapse of time or some other cause, the tongue had disappeared, but the instrument when struck with a metal rod, emitted sounds peculiarly rich, loud, and sonorous. The most probable opinion is, that the said bell had belonged to Sanquehar Castle in the day of its pride, or to some one of the Popish chapels that claimed its protection, and flourished in its, neighbourhood. According to tradition, Sanquhar Castle formed the paternal seat of the admirable Crichton. The metal of the bell appears to be composed of silver and copper, and is justly regarded by the good people of Sanquhar as a relic of antiquity of no ordinary value.—*London John Bull.*

[*Ben. Hur. July* 27 1826.]

LOCAL NEWS.

Loss of the Ship East Indian.—"I suppose you have heard ere this of the Loss of the *East Indian*, however, I shall give you the particulars. From the time we left Masulipatam on the 11th instant, we had a very disagreeable passage to the Sand Heads, and received Mr. J. Black, Pilot, on board on the 21st inst. on the tail of the Western Reef, at that time blowing a fresh breeze from the eastward, which increased to a gale by noon next day, when the Ship was driving fast with a whole Chain veered, and there being every appearance of very dirty weather, we slipped and put to sea, where we experienced equally bad; a constant heavy gale in short; we again made Point Palmiras yesterday morning, (the 25th inst.) and crossed the Eastern Reef by 4 P. M. & came to an anchor a little before dark, abreast of the Spit Buoy in 6 fathoms, veering out to 50 fathoms Chain; but we had not been at an Anchor above two hours before we parted close to the Anchor; we then brought up with our last Anchor and Coir Cable, but were equally unfortunate in this instance, as we again parted in less than two hours. Sail was then made with all possible dispatch to endeavour to beat against the flood; but we had not been many minutes under weight, before we struck twice upon the middle ground, but by carrying a press of canvas succeeded in getting the Ship into 6 fathoms, which we kept during the remainder of the night; next morning however, 6 o'clock, we again unfortunately strruck upon the Eastern Reef, and kept beating upon it very heavily; about 10 A. M. finding there was no chance of getting her off, and having by this time knocked her rudder to pieces, and no Cable or Anchor on board, even if she had beat over, we hoisted out our Long Boat and Cutter. Captain Roy took the charge of the former, and Mr. Warner, Chief Officer, of the latter; we had no land in sight at the time, but shortly afterwards saw Edmonstone Island, for which we bore up: the Captain fortunately succeeded in landing every person in safety in the Long Boat after passing through several dreadful breakers; the whole of us landed with only one suit of cloaths: the cutter, however, was not so fortunate, as she got swamped by one of the breakers about a mile from the shore, and every person on board perished, excepting Mr. Warner, and the Poop Tindal who were in the water for upwards of an hour. The Captain will remain here for a few days to see what can be done, but however, I do not think any thing will be recovered, as the ship has now beat within a mile of this Island and the poop alone is just visible above water, and the breakers at times making a complete breach over her: there is at present no possibility of communicating with [illegible]."—(*Edmonstone's Island, 26th July.*)—*Calcutta Chron.*

[*Ben. Hurkaru July* 31 1826.]

CEYLON.

By a late arrival from the Isle of France we have been favored with the following Extracts from a French News Paper "*Le Memorial Bordelais*" of the 28th March last which we have translated and now publish for the information of our readers.

This Newspaper it would appear arrived at the Isle of France in the French Ship *La Lise* which sailed from Bourdeaux on the 8th April.

It is with very considerable regret we observe that our Gracious Sovereign has had a severe attack of illness, it is however highly gratifying to learn that His Majesty was considered in state of perfect and entire convalascence on the 21st March.

The three per Cents. Consols had reached 78 and appeared to have been rather steady at that rate.

The Emperor of Austria is also stated to have been severely indisposed but was much better on the 14th March.

"Extracts from the French Newspaper *Le "Memorial Bordelais"* of the 28th March 1826.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND—LONDON 20th March.

Consols opened at 77¼ and got up to 77⅞ and 78—they again fell to 77⅝ and 77¾—Many people suppose that this Fall was occasioned by the Death of the King of Portugal.

A great Deal of Business has been transacted in the South American Funds.

Columbia Bonds were at 49¼

Mexican	do.	65¼
Brazilian	do.	65 or 57
Chillian	do.	50
Danish	do.	55
Russian	do.	78¼
Greek	do.	17½
Portuguese	do.	73¾

The following Bulletins have been published relative to King's Health.

19th March—The King has had but little sleep during the night and His Majesty is nearly in the same state as yesterday.

(Signed) H. Halford.

20th March—The King has passed a very good night—His Majesty is in a state of Convalescence.

(Signed) H. Halford
" M. J. Tierney
" H. R. Southey

On Wednesday Sir M. Tierney was ordered up from Brighton to Windsor to attend upon the King.

On Friday Sir M. Tierney came to London to make his report upon the King's Health to Mr. Canning and to the several other of H. M. Ministers Sir H. Halford remaining with the King yesterday until One o'clock when he repaired to London and communicated with the Earl of Liverpool and afterwards with Mr. Canning on the state of His Majesty's Health.

The Foreign Ambassadors and many other persons called at Carlton-House yesterday to make enquiries.

English journals announce that letters had been received from St. Petersburg, according to which it would appear that the Emperor Nicolas had submitted to the Senate, Documents respecting the late conspiricy—the state of the Russian Army and the relations with the Ottoman Porte—desiring advice as to the best course to be adopted.

We are assured that the Senate protested against all interference on the part of the Emperor in the struggle between the Greeks and the Turks for because that any such interference would be in opposition to the purposes of the other European Powers, and to the principles to which Europe owes the enjoyment of so long a state of tranquility, and that the consequence of the Emperor intermeddling in the quarrel might be the dismemberment of his own territories—That the Greeks ought to be considered as the subjects of Turkey, that negociation might be tried to effect an accommodation between the belligerent parties, but that nothing would justify an armed interposition in favor of rebellious subjects.

As to the Army—the Senate considered the organization of it defective and that it compromised the intergrity of the Russian Empire; and in consequence the Senate delivered their opinion that it should be re-organized, and one half reduced—disbanding with that view such of the Officers and Soldiers who possessed property, or that had occupation or trade by which they could acquire a maintenance: These letters do not relate the opinion of the Senate as to the Conspirators.—These details given by *The Times* are repeated in the *Courier*.

The *Globe and Traveller* contain the details of the late conspiracy in Russia which they state to have been lately brought to England by a traveller. This person affirms that the conspiracy is the result of discontent amongst the Nobles, who imagined that all Nicholas' measures were tending only to diminish their influence—but that there had been no intention to proceed to the extremity of assassination. The traveller adds that he met many Nobles, prisoners, under escorts of Cossacks condemned to serve at the gallies:—But the most remarkable of the intelligence communicated by the *Globe and Traveller* is that the Emperor Nicolas has exacted from all the English inhabitants in Russia an Oath of fidelity during their residence in the Russian territory.

The Oath is couched in the following terms:—

We the undersigned Subjects of H. B. Majesty and other Members of the Church of England do swear upon the Holy Evangelists that we will be faithful and obedient to His Majesty the very Gracious and most high Sovereign The Emperor Paulowich Autocrat of all the Russias and to his Son Alexander Nekolawich and to the Successor of His Majesty who they may name—and that we will uphold the Rights and Privileges appertaining to his Authority which are now in force or may hereafter become so, with all our Power and to the utmost extent of our ability—finally we engage ourselves to do every thing which depends upon ourselves for the good of the service of H. M., and for the first interests of the Empire—so help me God.

This Oath has not been exacted from any other foreigners residing in Russia, which has augmented the sensation excited by the proposition of it to British Subjects.

Money is so scarce that one of the Partners of a very considerable Mercantile House having undertaken a tour to collect £80,000 has returned with only £5,000.

March 21.—The Health of the King is no longer the cause of any uneasiness. H. M. is in full convalescence and the Medical Attendants have considered it unnecessary to publish any further Bulletins.

Business is a little more brisk, Stocks have been steady at 77¼ and 78 and have closed rising.

(*Continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

LONDON LYRICS.

The Two Sisters.

Born of a widow tall and dark,
Whose head-piece ne'er at whist errs:
Where York Gate guards the Regent's Park,
There dwelt two loving Sisters.

Gertrude, ere twelve years old, would quote
John Locke, and took to wisdom:
Emma (I happen well to know't)
On all such topics is dumb.

The stars that gem yon vaulted dome
Are swept by Gertrude's besom;
Emma, unless when driving home
From Almack's, never sees'em.

Gertrude o'er Werner's Scale will run
Slate, limestone, quartz, and granite,
And name the strata, one by one,
That coat our zig-zag planet.

But Emma, bent on ball or rout,
Soon of such converse weary is,
And even nothing knows about
The O-o-litic Series.

Gertrude, unmoved by doubt a jot,
Knows from the "Sketch" of Evans
What dwarfs in faith descend, and what
Tall Titans scale the heavens.

The grand piano Emma greets
With fingers light and plastic;
But never like her sister beats
The drum ecclesiastic.

That, dipp'd in blue, with lofty air
Men's would-be Queen discovers:
This, dress'd in white, seems not to care
If men prove foes or lovers.

'Twixt sense and folly free to choose,
So different, so unequal,
Can man dwell long in doubt? My Muse
With wonder sings the sequel!

Darts ofttimes fly of merit wide—
(So wills the purblind urchin)
Emma, light Emma, blooms a bride,
And Gertrude fades a virgin!

(Continued from the third Page.)

The House of Peers is occupied with the consideration of various Petitions from Scotland against any change in the Banking System. Petitions on the same subject have also been presented to the House of Commons—In the latter a Bill has been introduced by Mr. C. Grant to regulate the Importation of Silks. This Bill has been read for the first time and is to be resumed to-morrow for the second reading, when Mr. Grant proposes to state the grounds upon which he has proposed it.

A Courier from Russia had arrived in London, but the contents of his dispatches had not transpired.

Ext. Supt. to the Ceylon Gaz. Monday 31st July 1826.

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—April 18.

Witnesses were examined in the Divorce case, Lord Lismore v. Lady Lismore. Mr. Shadwell was heard for Lady Lismore, and the further consideration of the cause postponed till Thursday next.

Petitions in favour of the gradual Abolition of Slavery were presented from Bolton-le-Spring and other places in Durham, by Earl Grey; from the Moderator of the Presbytery of Paisly (we understood), by the Earl of Liverpool; from the Town of Bamff, by the Earl of Lauderdale; from Henly-on-Thames, by the Earl of Macclesfield; from Tewkesbury, by the Earl of Shaftesbury; and from some places, the names of which were inaudible, by the Earl of Rosebery & and Lord Cawdor.

The Earl of LIMERIC presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Liverpool, in favour of the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad.

Mr. Mundy, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Dowdeswell, and others from the Commons, brought up a Message, saying, that the Commons had given their consent, that several of their Members should attend the Committee of their Lordships, appointed to inquire into the state of the Currency in Scotland and Ireland; they also brought up several private Bills.

The Duke of ATHOL presented several Petitions from different parishes in Perth, against any alteration in the Scotch system of Banking.

CORN LAWS.

Lord CALTHORPE presented a Petition from the Merchants and Manufacturers of Birmingham, praying for the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Petition came from a numerous and highly respectable body of Petitioners, whose opinions, as representing those of the manufacturers generally, were entitled to their Lordships' consideration. His own opinions on this important question had before been expressed to their Lordships; but he could not, in the discharge of his duty, allow himself to present so important a Petition without saying a few words. He must express his surprise—his earnest surprise—and concern, that his Majesty's Ministers, after their professions of liberal opinions—after their declarations on former occasions, should not have thought proper to bring forward some measure this Session to amend the Corn Laws. By their not interfering to settle this question, agitated as it was by different classes, they had left them to fight out their own battles. Under the influence of their different interests, each classes imputed to the other designs they did not entertain. The landed interest cried out, that the manufacturers wanted to ruin them; and the manufacturers imputed to the landed interest still worse designs. The lower classes, those who were accostomed to form their opinions from the discussions of the Parliament, could not know that these mutual accusations were not true, and they were perhaps some what exasperated by imputations that were mutually untrue. Each party imputed to the other opinions in the extreme that each held with modifications. By not settling this question the Ministers had strengthened this delusion, and would have to answer for its consequences. They, perhaps, thought they were serving the Landed interest by this; but in fact,, it was placing them in a very invidious point of view. It supposed they were inaccessible to argument: it held them forth to the public as so ignorant, or so obstinate, that it was not possible to persuade them that the abolition of the Corn Laws, for which all other classes loudly prayed, would be for their benefit. He had before expressed his opinion that the stock of Corn in this country was short, and since that time he had not been able to get any certain information on the subject; but, from several letters he had received, he had reason to believe that the stock was not abundant. If any difficulty should occur—if the great calamity of scarcity should overtake society, the Ministers would, he thought, have, it to answer for; and it would come on them quite as unprepared to meet it as they were to the great crisis of the last six months, which, he wished he could say, was now passed away. They would not, however, be able to find refuge or gratification in the circumstance that other people had as little foreseen the coming calamity as themselves. (The Earl of Liverpool here said across the table, that he had not only foreseen what would be the consequences of those speculations; but he had told the speculators they were to except no assistance from Government.) Lord Calthorpe in continuation said, the Noble Lord had certainly directly stated that the speculators were not to expect assistance; but he did not understand from that that Ministers had foreseen the crisis, or taken any measures to meet it. But the calamity to which he had alluded should overtake the country, the Noble Earl could have no excuse, for he had received from the numerous petitions loud and repeated warnings. The persons who signed the Petition did it as much out of regard for the general welfare as their own; for there was no fallacy so gross as that which supposed that the interests of any two great parties in the state could be really conflicting interests. What promoted the welfare of one necessarily promoted the welfare of all. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, that the Petition be read at length.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, after the unprovoked attack the Noble Lord had made on his Majesty's Ministers, their Lordships would excuse him if he said a few words. He did not exactly understand that part of the Noble Lord's speech which referred to some opinion supposed to be given by him; but whether he referred to some reported speech of his (Lord Liverpool's), or some more authentic record, he had no hesitation in acknowledging it. He did state last Session of Parliament, that it was his opinion, that at a proper time the Corn Laws ought to be revised. He did then, also, state to their Lordships the alternatives their Lorships would have to embrace when the subject was brought under their consideration, and what arrangements they might be called on to make. But this opinion he had held when then the Report of the Committee of 1822 had recommended an alteration of the Law; and in recommending the present measure, the Report had stated, that the whole subject of the Corn Laws required further legislation. Numerous considerations, growing out of the subject, had since confirmed him in this opinion, and the Corn Laws, he was persuaded, did require an important alteration. But, having said this, he must add, that he had seen too much of the world not to know that those who meant well and consientiously, who acted wisely and discreetly, would, in proposing any such alteration, take time and circumstances into their consideration. The Noble Lord would find those who did not take both time and circumstances into their consideration would never forward the purpose they had in view. He had, on a former occasion, stated, that he did not think the time favourable for bringing the subject under consideratied this Session. That opinion had been then generally acceded to, and he had learnt from the whole course of his public life, and of the proceedings of Parliament, that there was no way so proper to injure a cause as to press it forward under times and circumstances not calculated to bring it to any satisfactory conclusion. Their Lordships must be aware that both in this and the other House of Parliament, there were strong feelings on the subject—he did not say whether those feelings were just or not; but while they existed, he did not think proper to bring forward any measure on the subject. He had acted in this manner in the exercise of his discretion. If the Noble Lord, or any other Noble Lord, were of a different opinion, and thought this were a proper season for their discussion, it was for him to propose some measure to their Lordships. But if that were the Noble Lord's opinion, it was not his (Lord Liverpool's), and he had undoubtedly as great a right to exercise his own discretion in submitting a measure to their Lordships as that or any other Noble Lord. The Noble Lord seemed disposed to find fault with Government for not having brought forward a measure relative to the trade in grain before the principles of Free Trade were acted on with regard to manufactures. This was an argument which cut both ways. The Noble Lord thought this measure should have been brought forward when the other measures were proposed; but other Noble Lords took a different view of the matter; and it had been urged, that it was wrong to adopt the principles of free trade in other branches of commerce, till after the trade in corn had been made free. On this subject he would only say, that it had been brought under the consideration of Parliament at the time, and had been examined in all its branches, and in all its bearings, on the different great interests of the country. It might be true, as the Noble Lord stated, and he believed it was, that the interests of all classes in the community were the same: but it would be a great error to suppose that these different interests would not at least appear to clash with each other, and would not be loud in their opposition when any measures were proposed directly affecting either of them, though in its general and ultimate results it might be beneficial to all. He would not enter further into the subject, but say, that it was a subject which must be discussed under its own proper circumstances, and at a proper time, and that he must be allowed to use his own discretion as to the time of bringing it under their Lorship's notice. As to what the Noble Lord had said of the stock of grain on hand, he had consulted with some of those persons best qualified to give information on the subject, and there was a very great difficulty in coming to any satisfactory conclusion; but he was quite sure, that the less conjectures were made on it, so much, on every account, the better. Whatever might be the state of the question, as to the quantity of Corn in the country, no advantages could have been gained by bringiag forward any measure this Session. Whether the proceedings were good or bad—whether caculated to aggravate the pressure of high prices, or not, he was not ready to give an opinion; but, after giving the subject the best consideration in his power, he had come to the opinion, and he was happy to say that this opinion had been confirmed by the opinion of others, that the present was not a time to bring forward any measure on the subject.

Lord CALTHORPE, in reply, stated, that it was of no use for any person, who was not a Cabinet Minister, to introduce any measure to their Lordships, as it would require all the weight of the Cabinet to render it effectual.

Lord KING said, it was now some time since it had been known that great distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts, and he would beg to ask what steps had been taken to relieve it? He believed not one. Last year a limited Bill was introduced, having a limited object, and being to run for a limited time, but this limited Bill had been rejected. Why did not the Noble Earl try that measure this year? He might have carried the Canada Corn Bill this year, and had it been carried, the people of Canada would have been encouraged to grow corn for our market, and we should have been ensured a supply. The Noble Earl should have brought it forward at an early period of the Session, before those Noble Lords who sat near and about the Ministers, and who, as was once said of an influence behind the throne being greater than the throne itself, were greater than the Ministers themselves. He should have brought it in before the Noble Earl; (Malmesbury) had returned from enjoying in the country the triumph of the defeat of last Session, under which the Noble Earl (Liverpool) was still smarting.

"Multa gemens ignominiam plagasque superbi Victoris."

There (said his Lordship), pointing to the Earl of Malmesbury, is the conquering hero of the Canada Corn Bill. He had heard, he continued, that the friends and followers of the Noble Earl proposed to found the Malmesbury Club, imitation of the Pitt Club, and have an annual meeting to celebrate the Noble Earl's defeat of the Ministers, and concert measures for their future conduct.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said a few words, but in so low a tone, that he was nearly inaudible below the Bar. We understood him to say, that he had opposed the Canada Corn Bill on principle; that he thought the landed interest would suffer from the admission of foreign grain, and not only the landed interest, but every other interest, and therefore he should oppose any alteration in the Corn Laws. He must admit, however, that the landed interest also suffered severely by the suspense hanging over this question. The public mind was agitated by the discussion, and the landlords were much misrepresented. He was of opinion, that the security against scarcity was to be found in the bounded corn releasing which he looked on as part of the present system. He had, therefore, supported the Bill of last Session for releasing bonded corn, and allowing it to come into the home market.

Lord KING presented a Petition from the incorporation of Tailors of Glasgow, praying for an alteration in the Corn Laws. His Lordship said, he was dismayed to hear the Noble Earl say that he was opposed to any alteration of the Corn Laws, for he knew he was the Minister's master in grain. His Lordship presented a second Petition to the same effect, but the name of the place whence it came was inaudible.

Dr. Smith, from the Richmond Bridge Commissioners, presented at the bar a copy of their Cash Account for 1825.

Several measures were forwarded one stage, and their Lordships Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN OUR COLONIES.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR presented a Petition from Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, praying that the House would take measures to bring about the Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies.

Sir I. COFFIN was glad that the people of this country were at length coming to their senses upon this question of Slavery. He agreed with those who proposed as an experiment, that an island should be bought, in order to try whether the principles proposed could be effectually brought into practice. He was no friend of slavery; but he felt that if the Negroes were to be emancipated to-morrow, they would cut one another's throats, and it would take 14,000,000l. to support them. Besides, they should remember the number of battles they had been obliged to fight to maintain those Colonies, all of which must, if the new doctrine was established, go to decay; for the House might depend upon it, the business of our islands could never be carried on by free labour. All this bustle and noise about immediate emancipation was made by two sets of persons, one called Saints, and the other Quakers. And what were those Quakers? Why, a set of men who would neither fight, nor pay [a laugh]. They called loudly for emancipation; but if a war should break out, they would clap their heads between their legs, and run away [a laugh].

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said, that he was not an advocate for any sudden or precipitate emancipation of our Negroes. He wished that the steps taken should be gradual, but continued and effectual. While he had a voice in that House, it should be raised against a continuance of Slavery—no matter in what shape.

The Petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

Similar Petitions were presented from Eye, by———; from Stourbridge, by Sir T. Winnington; from Crawley, by Mr. Cortels (and also praying a Reduction of the Duty on Sugar).

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq., chirman, and Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, Bart., deputy chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year. The following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations—viz. Captain John B. Sotheby, *London*; Captain Wm. Elisha Farrer, *Orwell*; Captain Joseph Stanton, *General Harris*; Captain Thomas Blair, *William Fairlie*; and Captain Bryan Broughton, *Canning*; for China direct.

The numbers on the question decided by the ballot at the India House on Tuesday last, recommending the grant of 5,000l. to Mr. Buckingham, were 157 for the question, and 436 against the question.

His Majesty is said to have lately made a present of a splendid set of fishing tackle to a gentleman at Paris, a known literary character, and many years a distinguished officer in the French service. It was not on account of any particular political circumstance, but as bellonging to the society of anglers.

It is intended that the ball which is to be given at the Opera-house, on the 21st inst., for the benefit of the Spanish and Italian refugees, shall be one of the most splendid ever witnessed in this country. The patrons and patronesses, who are all of high rank and influence, have taken up the subject with a becoming spirit. The greatest caution will be used to prevent the intrusion of improper person.

It is reported that Mr. Bulteel will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Lady E. Grey, second daughter of Earl Grey.—*Evening paper.*

We understand that letters have been received in this town, stating that Lord Cochrane has arrived in Greece. It is stated to be his Lordship's intention to carry the war into the enemy's territory.—*Liverpool Albion.*

EAST INDIA DIRECTORS.

We stop the press to announce the result of the ballot at the East India House. The following gentlemen were the new candidates for the two vacant seats in the direction:—Mr. James Stuart, Mr. M'Kinnon, Major Carnac, Mr. Tucker, and Sir William Young. Of these Mr. Stuart and Mr. Henry St. George Tucker were the two chosen. The numbers were not declared till half-past six o'clock this morning:—

James Pattison Esq.	1,736
John Loch, Esq.	1,646
James Stewart, Esq.	1,442
Charles Mills, Esq.	1,379
John Bebb, Esq.	1,306
Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.	1,075
Major James Rivett Carnac	1,054
Charles M'Kinnon, Esq.	697
Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. Young, Bart	618

(☞ *See Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by J. F. DeJESUS, in MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the Printer who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 23D AUGUST 1826

THE MONEY MARKET.

As we anticipated, the subscribers to the new Exchequer Bill Stock were accommodated beyond their expectations, and in consequence a considerable quantity of the Scrip was brought into the Market yesterday morning. The effect of this was to produce an immediate decline in price, and it was disposed of at a discount of from a ½ to ¾. In the course of the forenoon, however, the demand increased, and the price advanced from an eight to a quarter premium, which was maintained for the remainder of the day. In the Stock Market there was little done, but in this little there was an improvement, Consols for Account opening at 78⅞, and closing at 79¼. Exchequer Bills, 3 premium, New Four per Cents. 95, and Bank Stock. 199½.

In the Foreign Market there was great heaviness, and South American Stock still remains out of favour.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bank Stock, 200 199½	Long Annuities, 19 1-16 19⅛
3 per Cent Red. 7₀ ½ ¼	India Bonds, 5 pre.
3 per Cent Cons. 78⅞ ¾ 79¼ 79⅛	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*, 6 8 pre.
3½ per Cent. 86	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*, 6 8 pre.
3¼ per Cent. Red 84¾ 85	Ex. Bills, Small, 6 8 pre.
New 4 per Cent. 94¾ ½ 95 94¾ 95	Lottery Tickets, 21*l.* 11s.
	Consols for Acc. 78⅞ ¾ 79¼ 79⅛

Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, the Duke of YORK accompanied his Royal Sister, the Princess SOPHIA, to the Royal Duke's Office in the Horse Guards, where, in a short time after, his Royal Highness held a Levee, which was attended by the Marquess of Huntly, Lord Charles Fitzroy, General Sir John Murray, Lieutenant-Generals Sir John Hamilton, Sir William Houston, Sir F. T. Hamond, Murry, Goldie, Molyneux, O'Loghlin, and Slade, Sir Richard Borough, Sir James Macgregor; Major-General King, and Mr. Rae Wilson, to present his Book of Travels through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, &c. dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness; and also by about sixty others. The Levee occupied the attention of the Commander-in-Chief till past six o'clck.

Yesterday the Princess SOPHIA visited the Duke of YORK, at his house in South Audley-street.

On Monday evening the Duchess of KENT and the Princess THEODORE honoured Covent-garden Theatre with their presence.

Prince LEOPOLD left town yesterday morning for Claremont.

Yesterday, Viscount MELVILLE transacted business at the Foreign Office.

Dispatches were yesterday morning received at the Foreign Office, from Lord BLOOMFIELD, the British Ambassador at Stockolm.

Yesterday morning, Mr. HUNTER, sen. arrived at the Foreign office with Dispatches from the Netherlands.

We congratulate the country on the failure of the project last night, for creating---not a new place, but, which is worse, a new salary---without any increase of places. The attempt was (under pretext of the great abilities and application of Mr. HUSKISSON) to attach for ever no less a sum than 5,000l. a year to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, which Presidency Mr. HUSKISSON now holds, together with the Treasurer-ship of the NAVY: the former office never having had any salary attached to it; and the latter, which is almost a sinecure, conveying a salary 3,000l. a year into the pocket possessor.

With respect to the praises bestowed upon Mr. HUSKISSON personally, We shall only say, addressing him in the words of the poet---

"Tu recte vives, si cures esse, quod audis."

You will have employment enough, if you do but live up to the character which has been given of you. The eulogies were, perhaps, a little extravagant, but they may excite to greater exertions. Yet, whatever be the merit of the present President of the Board of Trade, does that merit constitute a reason for assigning so vast a salary to an office of which he is only the temporary possessor, which has been held by notorious boobies, and may be held by another of the booby-tribeto-morrow? If Mr. HUSKISSON does the business of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, why is he not removed to the office? Why do not he and Mr. ROBINSON change places? Then there might be a proper graduation of salaries, as applicable to the public utility of those who enjoy them, and no new salary need be created.

We wish both Mr. CANNING and Mr. HUSKISSON to feel the very different light in which they both stand before the country since this abortive attempt to exact money for the presumed services of the latter: and we fervently hope that they may soon regain whatever of the public love or esteem they have lost. They know that the aristocracy hate them. Why do they afford food for that hatred to feed upon? Why do they forfeit or suffer to wane that which can alone uphold them, or render their fall honourable,---the respect of their countrymen at large?

When the salaries of the Judges were increased, that truly great man, Sir WM. GRANT, sent word to the Minister of the day, that he wished for nothing more. The salary of his office, then, of Master of the Rolls, was sufficiently great. On the contrary, what does Mr. HUSKISSON do, when being already in the receipt of 3.000l. a-year, an absolutely new salary is to be created for him, and to be perpetuated on all his successors? He blushingly ruins through all his various toils, in the manner in which Captain TOPHAM, in his LIFE OF ELWES, describes the multitudinous offices of the miser's huntsman. He cleans the horses, feeds the dogs, prepares the table for the master, milks the cows, and is ready to take the field again in his scarlet coat at the hour of chase.

It was a curious explanation that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave of that Ministerial word responsibility, in one of his speeches on this question. Responsibility does NOT oblige those who are subject to it to make good any loss that may accrue through the knavery or negligence of their subordinates in office! What is responsibility good for then? It is like FALSTAFF's honour: it hath no skill in surgery—it cannot heal a broken limb.

ART. VI. 1. *Reports and Evidence upon the State of Ireland. Ordered to be printed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons, Sessions* 1824—1825.

2. *The Book of the Roman Catholic Church.* By CHARLES BUTLER, Esq. London, 1824.

(Continued from our last.)

Nothing can better illustrate the extreme ignorance that prevails on all matters relating to the affairs of the Catholics, by those who are most forward in opposing their claims, than this admission of Dr. Magee: For it so happens, that the sentence which was omitted was '*hereticos prosequar et expugnabo*;' and that the sentence that was annexed declares, that the Bishop, in taking the oath, *takes no obligation that is inconsistent with his allegiance to the King*; and these alterations were both made so far back as 1791! Dr. Magee nevertheless says, speaking of a bishop who takes the consecration oath, 'I think that his oath, 'as a bishop, his pontifical oath, binds him to 'maintain the supremacy of the Pope *without qualification*;' and also—'the form of the 'oath to the Pope seems to me to be quite 'unqualified, so as to comprehend every 'thing which can bear even upon *temporal* 'allegiance!'* Mr. Mortimer O'Sullivan again objects to the bishops swearing to defend and maintain the *regalia* of the Pope—and maintains that the work *regalia* includes political claims. The same great authority also objects to that part of the oath in which the bishop promises to keep the Pope's secrets, and to promote his rights, privileges, honours, and authority. And we learn from the late harangue of Lord Liverpool, as reported in the public papers, that he has actually brought himself to believe that 'the Irish bishops *are sworn* 'to *effect the downfal of the Protestant Church*!'

We may begin what we have to say in refutation of these opinions, by stating, that the consecration oath of Catholic bishops never been prescribed as a part of the [illegible]secration by any decree of a gen[illegible] the Catholic Church. Wilfred, [illegible] Mentz was the first bishop that [illegible]ence to the Pope, and, under tit[illegible] the Pope, introduced this cus[illegible] bishops of Germany! Before t[illegible] testation of union with the a Ca[illegible] by the Bishop, by letter or otherwise, [illegible] to be sufficient. But, in *those* times, when Popes attempted to establish their temporal dominion over kings and princes, they equally attempted to encroach upon the rights of the bishops, and to obtain a despotic authority over them, in consequence of their rights, by the canons of the Church being diametrically opposed to their assumption of temporal dominion; and hence there are good grounds for believing that the Court of Rome introduced the consecration oath, not for spiritual purposes only, but in order, in some degree, to abridge the independence and rights of bishops.

In proceeding to examine in detail, as we are now about to do, what the true import is of the consecration oath, we only request that we may be allowed to adopt the rule of construction which was acceded to by Dr. Magee, in his evidence. The Committee having asked Dr. Magee—'Does your Grace think that Dr. 'Curtis or Dr. Murray would be as competent 'to state the real import of the oath which the 'prelates of the Catholic Church take, as your 'Grace, or any of the Archbishops or Bishops 'of the Protestant Church?'—He answered, '*Certainly much more so*; I say much *more* '*competent*; because the real received import 'I understand to be meant in the question, 'that which I must conceive to be the true 'received application of the oath—and of *that I* cannot judge.' (p. 804.) Let us now then examine, according to this rule, the explanations of this oath that have been given by the Irish bishops.

Dr. Curtis, the Catholic Archbishop of Armagh says,---'We take an oath at our consecration, of fidelity, as it is called; what we mean to do is to promise to him (the Pope) *canonical* obedience.'---'We owe him no other than a spiritual authority, exercised according to the canons of the Church,---*not arbitrarily, but according to the canons of the Church* (p. 223.)

Dr. Murray's Evidence.---'Does the consecration oath oblige Catholic bishops to obey the Pope, otherwise than according to the canons, or does it oblige them to act under any circumstances, directly or indirectly, against the allegiance which they owe to their sovereign?---*Under no circumstance does it interfere with the allegiance which is due to our Sovereign.* It is only *canonical* obedience that we promise to the Pope, as the spiritual head of our church. The duties which we owe to the Pope, and those which we owe to the King, when properly understood, are like two parallel lines which can never meet; *their object is wholly distinct.*

'Did not this oath undergo an alteration about the year 1791?---It underwent an alteration, to meet the prejudices of those persons who mistook the meaning of the oath, and who represented it as hostile to the institutions of this country. In order to satisfy these prejudices, and to take away the ground of misrepresentation, the Catholic bishops, in 1791, applied to the Pope to have this oath modified. Some offensive expressions were left out; and in order to prove *beyond the possibility of doubt*, that the allegiance which we swear to the Sovereign of these realms remains, after that oath, as as well as before, untouched and inviolable, there was this clause added to it. "*Hæc omnia et singula, eo inviolabilius observabo, quo* CERTIOR SUM NIHIL IN ILLIS CONTINERI QUOD FIDELITATI MEÆ ERGA SERENISSIMUM MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGEM, EJUSQUE AD THRONUM SUCCESSORES DEBITÆ, ADVERSARI POSSIT. *Sic me Deus adjuvat, et hæc santa Dei Evangelia.*"*

'Were not the words "*hereticos persequar et expugnabo*," omitted?—They were.

'Does not the Catholic bishop swear to keep the Pope's secrets, whenever the disclosure of them might be to the Pope's prejudice; not to be in council with any one who shall meditate any evil design against him; that he will to the utmost of his power promote his rights, privileges, honours, and authority, and that if he be privy to any design by which the Pope may be injured, he will, to the utmost of his power, prevent it, from whatever source the assault may come, and that he will, as soon as it shall be in his power, communicate it to the See of Rome?—Certainly, such is the tenor of the oath.

'Do you consider this altogether consistent with the allegiance due to the State?—*Certainly*; because the object of it is *quite distinct*; it regards the *canonical* obedience we owe to the Pope, as head of the Church. On this account, when we are examined at the foot of the altar, before consecration, and are asked, "Will you be obedient to the Pope, the head of the Church?" it is added, "according to canonical authority"—"*secundum canonicam authoritatem.*" The words of course imply, that it is only that obedience which the canons require for him, as the spiritual head of our Church, that we promise him by this oath.' (p. 655.)

Dr. Doyle's Evidence.—'What oaths are [illegible] by the bishops?—We take the oath of [illegible]bedience to the Pope, which means [illegible] obey him as the head of the [illegible]ng and agreeably to the dis[illegible]ound established in the sacred [illegible]

[illegible]ou state that in the oath you have [illegible] you swear that you will obey the [illegible]eably to the canons do you mean that [illegible] individual taking that oath reserves to himself the right of judgment how far what is commanded is conformable to the canons?—I can say, that as individuals, we do reserve to ourselves that right. But then there are many canons which are of a dubious import; there are others of them which define the rights and privileges of bishops: these are known to us; but on these it is not the individual judgment of the man that he is to trust to, but the universal understanding of the bishops of the country in which he dwells. For instance, the bishops of France, and I might add, the bishops of Ireland, have always maintained that many privileges belong to their order in their respective countries, which the bishops of Belgium do not claim for themselves. Thus, then, the privileges of the Episcopal order depend upon canons that are not always universal, but which may be local; and each nation, or the bishops of each nation, understand by that clause of the oath, the privileges with which their own order is vested, not only by the universal canons of the Church, but by the canons and usages of their own particular nation.'—(Lords, p. 225.)

With respect to the word *regalia* in the oath, to which Mr. Mortimer O'Sullivan so much objects, the sentence in which it appears carries with it the proof of its being perfectly harmless. '*Papatum Romanum et regalia sancta Petri* 'adjutor eis ero, adhetinendum et defenden-'dum, SALVO MEO ORDINE, *contra omnem* '*hominem*.' Dr. Doyle says, 'we insert in 'the oath a clause, *salvo meo ordine*," which implies that the obedience which we promise to him is not to be understood so as to trench upon our rights as bishops, or any right of the church of which we are bishops.* The effect of the word *regalia* is also completely limited by the new clause at the end of the oath.

Notwithstanding that these explanation of the consecration oath are perfectly satisfactory, we were glad to find in Dr. Doyle's evidence so decided an opinion in favour of other alterations in it. 'If a further modification of the oath,' Dr. Doyle says, 'or the substitution of a *new one* in place of the old one were required by the British Government, of the 'Pope, *I have no doubt whatever* he would 'accede to it, as there is nothing very amiable in the oath we take at present, and the 'object of it could be as well secured by an 'oath of four lines.'†

The following evidence of the Reverend John Burnett is deserving of particular consideration, in consequence of Mr. Burnett being a Protestant minister of great reputation for learning and intelligence.

'Is there not high Catholic authority, even in modern times, for several tenets which you believe to be mistaken?—Yes, but when I speak of the Catholic Church having certain doctrines attributed to it, which it does not hold, I speak of canons and decress of councils, as the authority of the Roman Catholic Church; for they do not, when called upon distinctly to state the source of religious authority, say that that source consists in any thing but decrees and canons. The Catholic priesthood of Ireland, so far as I know any thing of them, by having often heard them from the pulpit, *always* represent their church as resting its authority on *the decrees and canons of councils; and they reject the authority even of Popes and their bulls.*

'How do they settle it when the decrees of councils are contradictory between themselves?—They have uniformly insisted, so far as I heard them upon the subject, that that is not the case.

'To what authority do they look now for their doctrines, when they are called upon to state where they are to be found?—To the *decrees and canons of general councils generally received, and to that source exclusively.*

'To no source, individual or otherwise?—No, they distinctly deny the authority of *any thing* but the decreess and canons of a general council generally received.

'Do they not adhere to the Council of Trent and the Grand Charter?—They do; they consider it the foundation of their church; they have Catechisms, books of devotion, and a variety of other works which are employed as helps to the Catholic community; but they will not admit that they posses such authority as would warrant any Protestant in quoting the sentiments contained in those books, and urging them upon them as theirs.'*

In addition to the evidence we have already quoted, to show the nature of the office of a Catholic bishop in Ireland, the following extracts are of great value, as proving what a high and perfectly independent spirit governs the Irish Catholic Bishops in all their dealings with the Pope. No circumstance that has been brought to light by the inquiries of the Committees, serves more to show that we may safely entrust the Catholics with political power, than this spirit of independence—, because the best security that this country can have against any attempt on the part of the Court of Rome to abuse its authority, by, meddling with our political affairs, consists in the Catholic bishops possessing those rights unimpaired which they have proved they have; and in their being actuated, at the same time, by a determination to maintain them. Dr. Murray says, 'If an excommunication came 'from the Pope, against any one who would 'not assist him in acquiring temporal domini-'on within these realms, *every bishop, and eve-'ry priest in the country would feel it a duty 'to resist his mandate,—and to teach their 'flocks that they were bound to resist it.*'† Dr. Doyle says, 'If they (the Popes) 'were to attempt, to interfere (with tempo-'ral affairs) at present, the interference would 'not only be disregarded, but scoffed at by 'every person of sense.'†—'He (the Pope) 'may issue bulls which regard local discipline, 'or other matters not already defined, and in 'that case, his bull would be treated by us in 'such a manner as might seem good to us. 'But we should oppose him by every means in 'our power, even by the exercise of our spiri-'tual authority, if he were to meddle with the 'allegiance which Catholics owe to the King, by 'preaching the gospel to the people, and teach-

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* Evidence, pp. 803, 804.

* 'All these things I will observe the more in-'violably, because there is nothing contained in 'them contrary to my allegiance to the King of Great Britain and Ireland, so help me God.

* Lords, Evidence, 224. † Evidence, 212.
* Lords' Evidence, 193. † Ib. 648.

'*ing them to oppose the Pope.*'* And the same Right Reverend Prelate distinctly shows, in the evidence we have last quoted, that if the Pope were to attempt to act upon his right to appoint a foreigner to a bishopric, the Irish bishops would oppose him in such way as to make it impossible for the new bishop to take possession of his office. †

That this language of Dr. Murray and Dr. Doyle, in regard to the readiness of the Irish bishops to oppose the Pope, is something more than mere profession, is proved by the part they took in actually opposing the Pope—and opposing him too, when he was on the side of the English Government, on the question of the *veto*. On that occasion the Pope not only advised the bishops, but *ordered* them, to accede to the measure; and in a long letter to them, said every thing that could be said to give effect to his commands: But the bishops having assembled together, *unanimously agreed to refuse to submit to the Pope*; and sent him a reply, asserting their own rights, and distinctly declaring that this was a case in which they could not obey him. On the whole then, with respect to all that relates to the opinions and conduct of the Catholic bishops, we may be allowed to say, that we see nothing of that 'casuistry,' 'extreme flexibility,' and 'deluding slipperiness,' so flippantly and ignorantly charged against all Catholic clergymen; but, on the contrary, on all occasions, when they come forward to defend themselves, and to explain what their principles and actions really are, we see candour, and manliness, and every thing that is most directly calculated to remove conscientious objections, and to allay prudent apprehensions.

Nor can we omit to notice, what very much contributes to explain the true character of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland,—the manner of administering it by the Catholic bishops. The description of persons which compose the catholic hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland, is now well known, from their appearance before the Committees of the two Houses of Parliament. No men, it may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, ever stood a severer inquiry (the most severe that could be instituted) into their faith and conduct with greater credit, than the bishops and priests examined as witnesses.‡

The manner in which the bishops discharge their duties in their respective dioceses may be learned from the evidence of Dr. Doyle:††

1. *Unions.* On this head he says—'There were some large parishes in the diocese, all of which, except one or two, have become vacant since my appointment, and them I have divided.'

2. *Preferment.*—'When a parish has become vacant, if it be a place where I wish a man of experience and information, and pious habits of life to reside, and that we have not a person of that description among the curates, we take him from some other parish, where he has shwen himself to be possessed of these qualities; and I appoint him to the vacant living; and if it be a parish where a person not specially gifted is necessary, I take from among the curates some man who has laboured for several years, and whose morals have been good, and who has a capacity for giving instruction unto the public, and place him there.' p. (185.) 'The clergymen officiating within the diocese consider, and I also consider, that they have a right to such livings as may happen to become vacant, so that to bring in a stranger, and exclude them, would be in my mind very unjust.' (188.)

3. *Fees.*—'In the diocese in which I reside there was no uniform rule whereby they could be regulated, and I thought it better for the poor, and also I thought I should best consult for the character and interest of the clergy, by reducing them in some degree to rule; I therefore regulated what they should be in most cases, and the manner in which they should be collected. In order, also, to prevent any thing like harsh treatment of the poor by the clergy, I prohibited, under pain of suspension, any clergyman from withholding his ministry from any person, rich or poor, on account of dues or emoluments.' (180.)

4. *Duties of Priests.*—'The priests in my diocese are so strictly bound by the statutes of the diocese itself to give religious instruction, that, unless in a case of difficulty almost extreme, they cannot avoid giving such instruction; but yet, in general, it is given by them at great personal inconvenience, for many of them have to celebrate two masses on a Sunday, one of them at so late an hour as 11 or 12 o'clock. The priest, who thus celebrates two masses, is obliged to fast until the labour is ended; and often to ride some miles between one chapel and another. Having this heavy labour to perform, then he is not often able, particularly if he be an old man, or of a delicate constitution, to give so much instruction in public as I could wish.' (p. 199)

5. *Education.*—'I have not ceased, during the few years I have been bishop, to promote education of every kind; but particularly of a religious kind; for this purpose I have frequently required of the clergy to seek to raise contributions amongst the people, for the purpose of building schools and assisting to pay schoolmasters, when the peasantry were not able to pay them for educating their children. Besides which, I have established in every parish within my two dioceses parochial libraries, which I have had stocked with books of religious and moral instruction exclusively; these books are given out to heads of families, upon paying a penny a week or a fortnight for the use of them;—they are given out to the poor gratis. When a man has read one of these books, he returns it to the librarian on Sunday; he gets out another; and thus every class of the people in the diocese are instructed in their moral, social, and religious duties.' (197.)

6. *Translations.*—'It is not the practice in the Irish Catholic Church to make translations from one diocese to another.'—(Lords, p. 224.)

We further learn from Dr. Doyle's evidence, that the whole of this excellent Episcopal discipline, so very different from that enjoined by the bishops of other churches, and so very deserving of their imitation, is enforced by frequent visitations—when the bishop occupies himself, going from parish to parish, and not only making himself thoroughly acquainted with the conduct of his clergy, but attending with the greatest solicitude to the applications and distresses of the poor.

Although we have run the risk of wearying our readers by this long explanation of what the power of the Pope really is, and what the obedience is that is due and given to him, we cannot but think that we have conferred a signal service upon the Catholic cause, by exposing the errors that so universally prevail upon these subjects. We believe we may say, that fully one third of the upper orders, and nearly the whole of the middle and lower classes of the people, have formed opinions adverse to the Catholics, purely and conscientiously upon a notion that the Pope is supposed by them to be infallible, that he exercises a despotic authority over all Catholic bishops, priests, and people, and that all Catholics are bound to believe that he has the power of pardoning sins, setting aside oaths, deposing princes, absolving subjects from their allegiance, and sending poor mortals to hell or heaven, just as the whim or caprice of the moment may suggest! But let our readers examine the case as it really is, and they will learn that all this is mere fable; that the Pope, as successor to St. Peter, is no more than the first bishop of the Catholic Church—supreme no doubt among other bishops, but only as a president amongst colleagues, who have their own Episcopal rights; that his primacy does not give him any dominion over them, as if they were his vicars or vassals; that it is; in fact, divested of all domination, prerogatives, and privileges, except so far as these are necessary for preserving unity and purity of faith, and for the due enforcing of the observance of the canons of the Church; that although he may issue pastoral decrees, declaring what, in his opinion, has been delivered down as the the true doctrine, other bishops may examine these decrees, and they are of no effect until they are accepted or acquiesced in by them; that his power is entirely spiritual, and defined by the canons; and that he has no means of coercion, but those of ecclesiastical censure; that the pretensions of the Court of Rome have at all times been curbed and controlled by the usages of each particular nation; and, finally, that the Catholic religion is administered in each nation by its own bishops, possessed of their own peculiar as well as general rights. Let any of our readers examine this case, upon the evidence, and compare the result with that view of the omnipotence of the Pope, which the Reverend Mortimer O'Sullivan attempted to make out before the Committee, and he must be convinced; we think, at once of the extreme rashness of that reverend gentleman's assertions, and of the palpable error of of all who abet them.

With regard to the authority exercised by the Pope over the spiritual affairs of Ireland, the evidence given before the Committees, shows that it is entirely different from what it is commonly represented to be: For, when we examine the evidence in order to learn in what matters the Pope does really take a part, all that we can discover that he does, is as follows: 1. He gives institution to Bishops, after they have been elected and nominated to him by the Irish clergy: 2. He gives his concurrence, when such concurrence is thought necessary by the parties aggrieved, in any cause that comes under the description of the *causæ majores*; that is, of causes where faith is concerned, or heresy broached, or where a bishop is canonically accused: * 3. He gives his consent to any alterations in regulations of discipline that may be proposed to him by the Irish Bishops; and, 4th, He grants dispensations in cases where parties whish to marry who are within the proscribed degrees of consanguinity. These are the only occasions we have been able to find in the evidence, or elsewhere, on which the Pope has any thing to do in Irish spiritual affairs. All other matters of every kind concerning the administration of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, are entirely under the government of the Irish Bishops, conformably to their particular rights, and the discipline and usages of the Irish National Catholic Church.

Bulls, rescripts, and other documents from the See of Rome to Ireland, wholly relate according to Dr. Doyle's evidence, to what he calls 'the routine business which is carried 'on between the Court of Rome and us' And he adds, 'For my part, I should have 'no objection whatever, that all the letters 'and communications which might pass between the Court of Rome and me, should 'be subjected to the inspection of any ecclesiastics the Government might think proper 'to name. For my part, I have never received any communication from Rome, nor ever 'will receive any, which I would hesitate to 'exhibit upon any public place in London.' *

IV. But the imputation of DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE forms the grand charge made by Lord Liverpool against the Catholics. And we shall now proceed to examine whether this charge is really well founded, and *whether, in point of fact, the Catholics of Ireland give only a divided allegiance to the King?*

According to Mr. Justice Blackstone, 'Allegiance is founded in the nature of government, and is a debt due from the subject, 'upon an implied contract with the prince, 'that so long as the one affords protection, so 'long the other will demean himself with fidelity.'—'The taking of the oath of allegiance 'does not increase the *civil* obligation of loyalty, it only strengthens the social tie.' † Montesquien remarks, that the laws of religion have more in view the goodness of the person that observes them, than the general welfare of the society in which they are observed; and that civil laws have more in view the general welfare of the society. ‡ According, therefore, to these authorities, there is a clear and total difference between the obedience that is required from a man by the laws of his religion, and the allegiance that is required from him by the laws of the state. The subject who gives allegiance is as much interested in giving it, as the sovereign is in receiving it; for it is not an obligation which is due to the sovereign gratuitously, but for protection which he is to render to his subjects. Nor is it due to him singly or personally, but it is equally due to every member of the society. In so far, therefore, as *the civil rights* of the state are concerned, a Catholic subject is as much interested in Catholics bearing true allegiance as a Protestant subject is; and whether his Majesty's subjects are Catholics or Protestants, is of no consequence with regard to allegiance. The only way in which it could, by any possibility, be made out that the allegiance of a Catholic is imperfect, would be by showing that he, as a Catholic, undertook some *civil* obligation to the Pope which was inconsistent with his civil obligation of allegiance to the King. Before, however, Lord Liverpool, or any one else, can establish this, he must show that the Pope is now actually in the exercise of temporal authority in Ireland. But as we have already proved the reverse of this,—as we have shown that the Pope does not exercise any authority whatever of a temporal sort, it is idle to contend that Catholics are bound by any civil obligation to him, inconsistent with their allegiance to the King. The truth is, that the duty of allegiance is altogether a public and civil duty, which is regulated and limited by the civil institutions of the State to which a Catholic belongs; while the obedience due by him to the Pope is altogether of a private and spiritual character, and is regulated and limited by the laws of his religion. In one case, he acts as a member of a community subscribing to that great social compact, by which he consents to concede a portion of his natural rights, in consideration of civil protection; while in the other, he acts as an individual, dealing with his Creator. Dr. Murray emphatically says, 'I do not consider the Church has, 'by its constitution, any *political* character as 'a Church. I conceive that its object is wholly *spiritual*, the salvation of souls.'‖ And hence it is plain, that the two duties of obedience to the Pope, and of allegiance to the King, have totally different objects, and are quite different in their nature: if the arguments of those who deny this to be the case were pushed to its full extent, it would end in the absurd conclusion, that obedience to God is, in every case, incompatible with allegiance to the King.

Instead of its being true that the King of these realms has reason to complain of the divided allegiance of the Catholics, the Catholics, have, on the contrary, good reason to complain of the King; for, according to Blackstone, allegiance is due by the Catholic upon an implied contract, that so long as the King affords him protection, so long will he demean himself with fidelity: but as protection here, means security for the full enjoyment of all civil rights, and as the King, or rather the Government, instead of affording this security to the Catholic, withholds a considerable portion of his rights, it is clear, that Government does not perform that condition on which alone it can justly claim the allegiance of the Catholic.

But let us examine this question a little more in detail, that we may see the precise nature of the connexion between a Roman Catholic and the Pope. 'A Catholic acknowledges the 'Pope,' according to the evidence of Archbishop Kelly, 'as the successor of St. Peter, 'as holding the same rank in the church as St. 'Peter did among the Apostles, as the first 'bishop and head of the church, and as enjoying a primacy, not only of honour, but of 'jurisdiction.' ¶

Now, since it is this single fact of the acknowledgment of the Pope's primacy, which is the ground on which this charge of divided allegiance is made; it is very important to come to a clear understanding about it; and for this purpose it may not be amiss to refer to one or two Protestant authorities. The Duke of York, we believe, will lay more stress than we do on the words of his royal ancestor James, who, in his speech to Parliament in 1608, said—'I acknowledge the Church of 'Rome to be our mother church;' and in his premonition to all Christian Monarchs, he says—'Patriarchs I know were in the time of 'the primitive church, and for myself (if it were 'yet the questions), I would with all my heart, 'give my consent that the Bishop of Rome should 'have the first seat; let him, in God's name, 'be *primus episcopus inter omnes episcopos*, 'and *princeps episcoporum*.' Mr. Herbert Thorndyke of the Church of England, and prebendary of Westminster, not only acknowledges a precedency of rank in the Curhch of Rome, but a pre-eminency of power.* And Grotius, a some what higher authority we presume to think, than Lord Liverpool or even Dr. Magee, goes still further, and in his Legacy to divided Christendom, acknowledges a primacy in the Bishop of Rome, and this 'not 'of order only, which is little more than honorary and ceremonial, but such as unites and 'is according to the canons of the Catholic 'Church;' and he also declares that such a primacy, according to the canons, has been no cause of seperation from the Church of Rome; and in confirmation of these opinions, Grotius quotes the following words of Melancthon:—'As certain bishops preside over many churches, so the Bishop of Rome is president over 'all bishops; and this canonical policy no 'wise man, I think, does, or ought to disallow; 'for the monarchy of the Bishop of Rome is 'in my judgment most profitable, to the end 'that consent of doctrine may be established 'in this article of the Pope's supremacy, if 'the other articles could be agreed upon.'† When, therefore, we thus see a Protestant King of these realms willing to acknowledge the Pope as Patriarch of the West—when Grotius admits that his primacy was no good cause of separation from the Church of Rome—and when in addition to this, we learn that it was the opinion of Malancthon that an agreement might be established in the article of the Pope's supremacy—it really seems to be the climax of absurdity to maintain, that because a Catholic acknowledges this supremacy necessarily can give only a divided allegiance to the King!

But in order to make our case complete, we shall now quote the evidence of the Irish Bishops on this subject.

Dr. Doyle's Evidence.—In what and how far does the Roman Catholic profess to obey the Pope? The Catholic professes to obey the Pope in matters *which regard his religious faith*; and in those matters of *ecclesiastical discipline* which have been defined by the competent authorities.

'Does this obedience detract from what is due by the Catholic to the state? *Not in the slightest degree*; on the contrary, as the laws of God, which the Pope does enforce amongst Catholics, ordain that we should pay obedience to the existing government of the country where we dwell, so the obedience we owe to the Pope only tends to confirm us in our allegiance to such government.

'Does that justify the objection that is made to Catholics that their allegiance is divided? I do not think it does in any way; we are bound to obey the Pope in those things I have already mentioned; but *our allegiance to the law and the allegiance which we owe the Sovereign are complete and* FULL AND PERFECT AND UNDIVIDED, *inasmuch as they extend to all political, legal, and civil rights of the King or of his subjects.* I think the allegiance due to the King and the obedience due to the Pope, are as distinct and as decided in their nature, as any two things can possibly be.

'If the Pope were to intermeddle with the rights of the King, or with the allegiance which Catholics owe to the King, what would be the consequence so far as the Catholic clergy are concerned? The consequence would be, that *we should oppose him by every means in our power*, even by the exercise of our spiritual authority.

'In what manner would you exercise that spiritual authority?—By preaching to the people, that their duty to God as Catholics required them to oppose every person who would interfere in any way with the right which the law of nature and the positive law of God established in their Prince, a prince whom we as subjects are bound to support; we would, therefore, exercise our authority by preaching the gospel to the people, and by teaching *them to oppose the Pope if he interfered in the temporal rights of our King.*

'Is it well known what the things are in which the Pope cannot interfere?—Unquestionably, in *all things of a political or civil nature he cannot interfere.* There are some matters of a mixed nature wherein he may be considered as having some power; such for instance as marriage; this we consider as a sacrament, and also as a civil contract. The power of the Pope or of the Bishop extends to the spiritual qualities and effects of the union,

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* Ib. 192.
‡ They were, Dr. Curtis, Archbishop of Armagh.
Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin.
Dr. Kelly, Archbishop of Tuam.
Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.
Dr. Magaurin, Bishop of Ardagh.
† Ib. 180.
The Rev. Mr. Collins.
The Rev. Mr. Duggan.
The Rev. Mr. Costello.
The Rev. Mr. O'Brien.
The Rev. Mr. Keilly.
†† Evid. 185.

* Dr. Doyle's Evidence, 199.

* Ib. 211.
† Comm. p. 369.
‡ Sp. Laws, B. 26. c. 9.
‖ Evid. 225.
¶ Evid. 239.

* Epil. l. 3, c. 20, p. 179.
† Cent, Epist. Theol. Epist, 74.

notwithstanding the temporal character of it; but the temporal effects which flow from it are subjects of the civil law. If the Pope then or any person connected with him, were to interfere in those temporal matters which are closely connected with spiritual things in the contract of marriage, *they would be outstepping their proper boundary and no regard should be paid to what they would do or say or ordain*; their authority can affect only the spiritual rights which would result from such a marriage.'*

'*Dr. Curtis's Evidence.*—Does the obedience that Catholics owe to the Pope, detract from what is due by them to the state under which they live?—By no means; we owe him no other than a spiritual authority, exercised according to the canons of the church, not arbitrarily, but according to the canons of the church; but *we owe him no temporal obedience whatsoever*.

'Does the nature of the obedience that Catholics owe to the Pope justify the objection that their allegiance is divided to the state they live under?—*By no means—we never profess any allegiance to the Pope*; we take an oath at our consecration of fidelity, as it is called; what we mean to do is to promise to him canonical obedience.'

'Is the duty that Catholics owe the Pope and their duty to the King really and substantially distinct?—Entirely distinct, and regarding different subjects totally, not to be confounded.'*

'*Dr. Murray's Evidence.*—Is the Pope's authority confined altogether to a spiritual authority?—*Wholly confined to a spiritual authority*, according to the words of our Saviour, "My kingdom is not of this world."'

'To what extent and in what manner does a Catholic profess to obey the Pope?—*Solely in spiritual matters*.'

'Does this obedience detract from what is due by a Catholic to the state under which he lives?—Not in the least, the powers are wholly distinct.'

'Does it justify an objection that is made to Catholics, that their allegiance is divided?—*Their allegiance in civil matters is completely undivided*.'

'Is the duty which a Catholic owes to the Pope, and the duty which he owes to the King, really and substantially distinct?—Wholly distinct. † The duties which we owe the Pope and those which we owe to the King, when properly understood, are like two parallel lines which can never meet; ‡ no excommunication, no dread, no inducement, that could be held out by the Pope, should prevail on a Catholic to transgress the allegiance he owes to his sovereign.' §

'*Dr Kelly's Evidence.*—Is the duty that a Catholic owes to the Pope, and the duty he owes to the King really and substantially distinct?—The duty which the Catholic owes to the Pope, and that which he owes to the King under whom he lives, are really and substantially distinct, inasmuch as they regard different matters. The duty which he owes to the Pope *is confined to matters spiritual*, and affecting ecclesiastical and religious matters. This duty is by means incompatible or inconsistent with his social duties; it does not clash in any manner with the civil allegiance which he owes to the King; on the contrary, his bounden duty as a Catholic, is to pay obedience and submission to the civil authorities.'

'What do the principles of the Roman Catholic religion teach in respect of performing civil duties?—The principles which the Roman Catholic religion teaches with regard to civil duties, are, that subjects are to obey the King, and all that are placed in authority under him; they are to be amenable to the laws of the land.'* ‖

The following extract from a pastoral address that Dr. Doyle circulated in his diocese in 1822, when the Ribband Association was making progress, will serve to explain more fully what their principles are.

'The principles of our religion, dearest brethren, on the subject of our civil duties, are clear and explicit, and the doctrine of our church respecting them, has been the same in all nations, and at all times. Christ in his lifetime paid tribute to the state, and caused Peter, the first of his Apostles, and the representative of his church, to do the same. He never belied his own maxim, "that his kingdom was not of this world," and "he underwent the cross despising shame," that he might "be obedient unto death," "not only to the will of his Father, but also to the laws of his country, however unjustly administered in his regard."—Peter said, "Fear God, honour the King." He unites these two obligations, because one cannot subsist without the other; for if the King, or he who bears the sword, be the minister of God, an avenger to execute wrath on him who doeth evil, how can God be feared or served if his minister be disobeyed?—But the Apostle did not stop here; in his Epistle to the Romans, chap. xiii. "he inculcates in a special manner the broad principle of obedience to the state.—One these authorities and such as these the doctrine of the Catholic Church is founded. The design, therefore, in which it appears that some of you have entered, of subverting the state and overthrowing the government, establ hed in this country by the Divine permission, is opposed to the maxims and example of our divine Redeemer, and to his Apostles, and *to the uniform doctrine of that church whose faith you profess*.'*

But we must now bring this article to a close. We have shown, by the most complete and decisive testimony, that those stories about the overwhelming power of the Pope, and the divided allegiance of the Catholics, have no existence except in the distempered and prejudiced imaginations of those by whom they have been trumpeted forth. But though we were mistaken in all these conclusions,—though the power of the Pope was as great as Lord Liverpool has represented it,—and though his Majesty should be in the receipt only of some 20 or 30 per cent. of the allegiance of the Catholics of Ireland, still we contend, that the policy of granting complete and unqualified emancipation to them, would not be in any respect less certain and obvious. Whatever apprehension the power of the Pope may excite in the old women of the Cabinet and the Tabernacle,—is the proscription of the Catholics the way to lessen it? Has not the Pope, at this moment, all the power in Ireland that he could have were emancipation granted? And if he were inclined to use that power to the injury of the Protestant religion, and the English connexion, is it not clear that he has infinitely greater means of doing so, when that Catholic population is in a state of irritation and disgust, from the denial of their rights, and the ignominious and insulting treatment to which they are exposed, that if they were conciliated by being admitted to participate in all the privileges of the constitution, and placed upon a level with their Protestant fellow-subjects?—This was the argument Lord Harrowby urged in the House of Lords; and supposing the statements of Lord Liverpool with respect to the divided allegiance of the Catholics, to be as true as they are glaringly false and calumnious, every man of sense must admit that it is conclusive and unanswerable.

We intended to have quoted a variety of passages from the testimonies of the witnesses best acquainted with the state of Ireland, to show the feelings universally entertained by all ranks and orders of the Catholic population, with respect to the state of degradation in which they now are: But these we must defer to another opportunity. It is clear, as well from the nature of the case as from the statements in the evidence, that the foundations of peace, order and prosperity, can never be laid in Ireland, until the Catholics have been completely emancipated. There are, it is true, many other measures, the adoption of which is essentially necessary to stem the torrent of pauperism, and to raise the population from the abyss of poverty and degradation into which they have sunk. But the ground can never be cleared for the adoption of these measures, until the question of emancipation has been settled;—and settled it cannot be, otherwise than by *the extermination* of the Catholics, or *the concession of their claims!* The present miserable system cannot possibly last. Even Dr. Magee admits, that if England were embarrassed by any serious war, the standard of rebellion would in all probability be raised, and an attempt made to effect the total separation of the two countries. Surely then it is the duty of all who are anxious for the permanent peace and integrity of the British Empire, to exert themselves to guard against the possibility of any such contingency: And we do hope that such an union may yet be formed among the wise and liberal of all parties, as may be able to put down the reign of bigotry and intolerance, to give peace and prosperity to Ireland, and lasting security to Britain.

We cannot take leave of this subject without expressing a hope that the proceedings of some of the Catholic leaders may not be allowed to prejudice the cause of emancipation.† We are unwilling either to think or to speak uncharitably of the motives of those persons. But is impossible to disguise that, if they had really wished to impede the cause they profess to advocate, they could scarcely have acted in any way better fitted to attain their end. Their violent and intemperate proceedings, and their utter want of discretion, have excited disgust or alarm in those very quarters where it was most important to lay the foundation of confidence and conciliation. But the folly of these individuals ought not to be allowed to retard the success of this great question for a single moment. Every one who reflects on the subject must be satisfied that they would shrink into their natural insignificance, were emancipation granted. So long as the Catholics are treated as a degraded caste, and unjustly deprived of their rights, so long will there be disaffection and rancour brooding in their minds, which misguided ambition or instinctive turbulence may easily direct to purposes of danger. It is idle, however, to attempt to suppress the symptoms of a dissorder, so long as its causes are suffered to spread their roots, and scatter their seeds on all sides. Those who are really desirous to put down the agitators of Dublin, ought to remedy the grievances of which they complain. When this is done, they will either be silent or impotent: But *until* this is done they will always have a willing auditory, and must continue to possess a great and pernicious influence.

ART. III. ABSENTEEISM.

By Lady MORGAN.

Post octavo. Colburn. London, 1825.

WITH exceedingly few exceptions, most of those who have turned their attention to the state of Ireland, from Sir John Davies and Mr. Laurence, down to Lady Morgan and the Laureate, have joined, in ascribing a very large share of the poverty and turbulence of the peasantry of that country, to the *Nonresidence* of the principal proprietors.* It must be admitted, too, that this opinion seems, at first sight, to be as well founded as it has been universal. The wealth that is sent abroad to support absentee landlords and capitalist, seems to be entirely lost to the country; and to occasion a proportional diminution of its means of supporting and employing the people who remain: At the same time that society seems no longer to be held together by any proper gradation of ranks, and the inferior classes to have lost the benefit of the example of the gentry, and the protection and assistance, which, it is taken for granted, they would have afforded them had they resided on their estates.

We confess, however, that after maturely weighing these statements, and giving the subject all the consideration in our power, we are by no means disposed to rate the advantages of residence so high; or to join in the clamour that has been so long and so loudly raised against absenteeism. The peculiar circumstances under which the people of Ireland have, in other respects, been unfortunately placed, are quite sufficient to account for all that is bad in their actual condition. And we think it will not be difficult to show, that the mere non-residence of the landlords is, if not entirely innocuous, of so very little importance, that it may safely be left out of view in endeavouring to form an estimate of the causes of the misery of the Irish people.

Absentee landlords are said to be injurious, *first*, because they spend that wealth in another country, which, had it been spent at home, would have enriched and afforded employment to a great number of tradesmen, labourers, and industrious people: And, *second*, because the country is deprived of the moral benefits that would have resulted from their residence, and the peasantry left to be fleeced and plundered by those who have no permanent interest in their welfare, and whose only object is to enrich themselves. We shall offer a few remarks on each of these heads.

With regard to the *first*, or the disadvantage supposed to be occasioned by the landlords spending their incomes in another country, it will not, we think, be difficult to show that it is altogether imaginary. The rents of the Irish absentee landlords are said to amount to *three*, or *three and a half* millions. We suspect that this statement is very much exaggerated; but assuming it to be accurate, the primary question is,—how are these rents remitted to them? Now, as there is very little specie in Ireland, and as Irish Bank notes do not circulate in England, it is obvious that they can be remitted in one way only, and that is, by sending abroad an equivalent amount of the *raw produce*, or *manufactures* of the country. Were all the absentees to return to Ireland, there would, no doubt, be an increased demand for commodities or labour, or both, in the home market, to the extent of three or three and a half millions. But it is undeniably certain, that *this increase* of demand in the *home* market would be balanced by a precisely equal *diminution* of demand in the *foreign* market: And unless it can be shown, that foreign merchants trade for smaller profits than the home merchants, we must be satisfied, on the first blush of the matter, that the expenditure of those landlords who reside in London or Paris, it is no matter which, has just as great an effect in vivifying and animating industry in Ireland, as if they resided in Dublin or Cork.

But then it is said, that the rents of the absentees are neither remitted in specie nor in Irish notes, nor in Irish produce, but in drafts on [illegible] merchants, or *bills of exchange*. But what [illegible] like to know, is a bill of exchange addressed to some [illegible] of the same, [illegible] pay other [illegible] of England [illegible] not, we may be assured, [illegible] tees with three thousand [illegible] with three millions without receiving [illegible] equivalent—that is, without receiving three millions worth of Irish commodities. This then is the manner in which absentee expenditure operates.—The agent of an absentee landlord, after receiving the rents of his tenants, say 10,000*l*., purchases a bill of exchange for this 10,000*l*. from an Irish merchant. But the merchant, in order to supply his correspondent in London, Liverpool, or Amsterdam, on whom the bill is drawn, with funds to pay it, *must*, for it is not in any respect optional with him, go into the Irish market and buy 10,000*l*. worth of the raw products or manufactured goods of the country, and send them abroad to his correspondent. Where then, is the difference to Ireland, in so far as the demand for commodities is concerned, whether the landlord is or is not resident? When he is resident he will receive 10,000*l*, from his tenants, and he will go to market and buy an equal amount of Irish corn, beef, hats, shoes, &c.: And, when he is not resident, a merchant gets the 10,000*l*. and lays out every sixpence of them in the purchase of Irish commodities, just as the landlord did when he was at home. Turn it and twist it as you please, you will find, on analyzing any case that can possibly be presented, that this is *the whole* difference, in so far as expenditure is concerned, between a resident and a non-resident landlord. The one exchanges his revenue for Irish commodities, which he imports into his house in Dublin, and consumes there; the other also, through the merchant who furnishes him with bills, exchanges his for Irish commodities, which, or the equivalents for which, he imports into, and consumes in his house in London or Paris; and, therefore, unless it can be proved that the mere local act of consumption is advantageous—we must acknowledge, that the consumption of that portion of the annual revenue of a nation, which is sent abroad to absentees, contributes as much to the general advantage as the consumption of any other portion of income. It is never, in short, by sending abroad *revenue*, but by sending abroad the *capital*, by whose agency revenue is produced, that nations are impoverished and ruined.

Even if the rents of the Irish absentees were remitted to them in specie, that would not in the least affect the previous reasoning. Ireland has no mines of gold or silver; and, if she sends these metals to England or France, she must previously have obtained them in exchange for an equivalent amount of Irish produce; and the gain, on selling this produce to the Brazilians or Mexicans, would be quite as great as any that could have been realized by selling it to the landlords, had they resided at home. At bottom, the notions with respect to the injurious effects of absentee expenditure, differ but little from those so long prevalent with respect to the balance of trade. It is now about a century since Dr. Swift, not in jest, but in good sober earnest, informed his believing and admiring countrymen, that they had only about 500,000*l*. of cash; and that *out of this scanty stock*, they had to remit a neat million a year to England! Those who believe in the possibility of such a condition of things, may also conscientiously think, that the poverty and misery of Ireland is owing to the circumstance of Irish beef being eaten, and Irish linen worn in London or Paris, rather than in Dublin or Cork!

We have, indeed, occasionally heard it argued, that it is a mistake to suppose that the exports of Ireland are increased by the non-residence of the landlords; that these exports really take place because many of the products of Ireland are well fitted for the markets of England and other countries; and that, therefore, when the landlords leave their own country, and go to reside abroad, the demand for Irish products in the foreign market is not really increased, while the demand for these products in the home market is very much diminished. But a little reflection will serve to show that this statement is one of those that contradict and confute themselves. Let it be supposed, which however is most certainly not the case, that the exports from Ireland are *not* augmented in consequence of remittances on account of absentees: It is on this hypothesis, clear to demonstration, that the *imports* that would otherwise take place of English and foreign produce into Ireland, must be diminished by the whole amount of the bills drawn in favour of the absentees; for, it would follow, were this not the case, that they must now be subsisting either on charity or on the air! If then the absentees were to return home, and the same amount of Irish produce to continue to be exported, all the English and foreign commodities, on which the absentees had subsisted when abroad, would henceforth be *imported* into Ireland; and there could not, under such circumstances, be any increased demand, in consequence of their return, for the smallest additional quantity of Irish produce.

It has been said, however, that statements similar to those we have now made, prove too much. That the same reasoning which shows that the remittance of the rents of absentee landlords to a foreign country, is non-injurious to Ireland, will equally show that a *tribute* may be exacted by foreigners, without injuring those who pay it! But the slightest reflection will suffice to convince any one, that the cases of remittances to absentees, and of remittances on account of tribute, instead of being identical, are totally and completly dissimilar. Suppose 1,000 quarters of wheat are exported from Ireland to Liverpool on account of an absentee: If this absentee returns home, this exportation will of course cease;—but what will Ireland gain by its cessation? The rents of the absentee will then be laid out, not perhaps in the purchase of wheat, but in the purchase of an equal value of some sort of commodities; and these he will, of course, *consume in his own family*. The fact of his being in Ireland, or out of it, cannot, therefore, either add to, or lessen the means of living possessed by any other individual. So long as the individuals who consume, and the value of the products they consume continue the same, a change in the *place* of consumption can affect themselves only. But the case of a tribute is in every respect dissimilar. If the remittances to absentees from Ireland were put a stop to, those who now receive them would return to Ireland, and would consume them there. But if the same remittances were made as a tribute to a foreign country, and if this tribute were to cease, there would be no one to return to Ireland; and there would, in consequence, be so much additional wealth left in the pockets of the existing inhabitants of the country. Nothing, therefore, can be more perfectly futile than the statements so frequently put forth in the Irish newspapers and other publications, comparing the remittances to absentees to a tribute; and complaining of the injury Ireland sustains by sending abroad so large a sum, for which she gets *no return!* It is quite obvious that she gets an ample return for these remittances. They consist of the rents of the land, or the profits of the stock *belonging to absentees*; and in

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* There are, so far as we know, only two exceptions worth mentioning; though, if this were a question to be decided by authority only, the names of Sir William Petty (*Political Anatomy of Ireland*, p. 82, Ed. 1719); and Sir Henry Parnell, (*Principles of Currency and Exchange*, 4th Ed, p. 76), are sufficient to weigh down almost all that can be placed in the opposite scale: No one was so well acquainted with the state of Ireland in the seventeenth century as Sir William Petty; and there is no one so perfectly acquainted with its present state, or who has so patiently and impartially investigated the causes of its misery and degradation, as Sir Henry Parnell. He has laboured unceasingly to promote the real interests of his unhappy country; and while all parties have confidence in the honesty and rectitude of his intentions, his thorough knowledge of the subject, and the soundness and comprehensiveness of his general views, give the greatest weight and authority to his opinions. The efficiency of the inquiries made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the state of Ireland, is chiefly to be ascribed to Sir H.'s exertions.

* This Address is given at length in the Evidence, p. 665.

† A number of Irishmen resident in the United States have lately been pleased to publish an address to the Catholics of Ireland. It is about as trashy a production as we have ever read: But advantage has been eagerly taken of it, to excite a prejudice against the Catholics.

* Evid. 192.
* Evid. 223. † Ibid. 224.
‡ Ibid. 655. § Ibid. 618.
‖ Evid. 240.

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making them, Ireland is discharging a debt which she would equally have to discharge, were the absentees to return to their estates. Suppose the rental of Lord Hertford's Irish property to amount to 100,000*l.* a year, is it not a matter of consummate indifference to Ireland whether his Lordship consumes annually 100,000*l.* worth of Irish commodities in his seat in Ireland, or has an *equivalent amount* of them sent to a London merchant on his account? To talk of a *return* in either case is absurd, unless by return is meant the extinction of a debt justly due to his Lordship; and this, it is obvious, is just as easily and as effectually discharged in the one way as in the other.

But the opponents of absenteeism still contend, that this reasoning involves a fallacy; that the greater portion of the raw produce and manufactures that are sent to absentee landlords, would have been exchanged by them, had they remained in Ireland, for the products of the various Irish tradesmen, for which every opulent individual must always have a demand; but, that when they live in London or Paris, they employ them in paying the wages of English or French tradesmen, who consequently gain an advantage at the expense of those of Ireland. Plausible, however, as this statement may appear, it is notwithstanding wholly fallacious. Suppose that any given number of landlords residing at present in Ireland, and laying out their incomes partly in the purchase of English manufactured goods and colonial products, and partly in the purchase of the products of Irish art and industry, emigrate to England or France; and, suppose farther, that the identical Irish commodities they are now in the habit of using in Ireland, are *sent after them* to their new residence: In *this* case it is quite obvious, and must be admitted by every one, that in the event of the absentees having taken their servants along with them, the wealth of Ireland could be in no degree affected by the change that had taken place in their place of residence. But what, in point of fact, is the difference between this hypothetical case and the actual case of the absentees, either from Ireland or any other country? When the Duke of Leinster leaves Carton to establish himself in Grosvenor Square, it is probable that the identical beef, bread, and cloth, may not be used by him in London that he would have used had he continued in Ireland: but if they are not, the difference is perfectly immaterial, inasmuch as it is certain he must still purchase an *equivalent amount of Irish commodities of some sort or other*. How idle then is it to accuse absenteeism of lessening the demand for labour!

It is certainly true *that* absenteeism may have the effect to occasion a *partial change in the species of labour demanded*; but that is all it can do; and for any thing that we can *a priori* know to the contrary, this change may be advantageous. Raw produce is the article in which it is at present most for the advantage of Ireland to remit the rents of absentees. And, supposing them to return to Ireland, a much less amount of their rents would be laid out in the purchase of corn, and a larger in that of the *manufactures* of the country. But this could not possibly occasion any increase of the *total* effective demand for labour; for, it is evident, that if, under such circumstances, more people were employed in one way, fewer would be employed in another. If a non-resident landlord lays out his rent in the purchase of corn which requires the labour of 500 men for its production; and if, on returning home, he lays out this rent in the purchase of manufactures also produced by 500 men, the aggregate demand for Irish labour is in nowise affected by the change.

Not only, however, would the demand for labour not be increased, but there are ten chances to one that it would be considerably diminished by such a change as has now been supposed. A greater number of labourers will almost uniformly be employed in the production of 500*l.* worth of corn, than in the production of 500*l.* worth of manufactured goods. Our readers are well aware, that Dr. Smith has founded his theory with respect to the superior advantageousness of agricultural industry, on the circumstance of its being found, that if two equal capitals are employed, the one in agriculture, and the other in manufactures the former will afford employment to a much greater number of individuals than the latter: And those who dissent from Dr. Smith's theory, do not deny the assumption on which its is founded; but merely contend that it is not by the number of people, but by the rate of nett profit that different businesses yield, that their comparative advantageousness, is to be determined. The recommendation of a system that would most certainly occasion a considerable diminution in the demand for labour, is a truly *Irish* mode of providing employment for a people.

Notwithstanding, however, that they will not bear examination, we are ready to admit, that the prevalent notions with respect to the injurious effects of absentee expenditure, appear, on a superficial view, natural and well-founded. When a wealthy landlord resides on his estate, there is generally, in some contiguous village, a number of little tradesmen and manufacturers who work on his account, but who, it is alleged, will be thrown altogether out of employment, and left entirely destitute, in the event of his removing to another country. This opinion, however, is founded entirely on a misapprehension of the nature of profits. Those who raise an outcry against absenteeism, take for granted that all retail dealers, tradesmen and manufacturers, live at the expense of those who employ them, or who buy their products. It is certain, however, that they do no such thing—that they live by means of their own capital and industry, and that these would support them, though their customers were annihilated. The bootmaker, for example, who sells boots at 50*s.*, which only cost him 40*s.* of outlay, does not make his 10*s.* of profit at the expense of his customers. He produces, in a given time, a quantity of boots equivalent to, or worth in silver 50*s.*, while the various expenses to which he is necessarily put in the manufacture of these boots, only amount, when rated in the same medium, to 40*s.* But his customers are all doing the very same thing, they are all making the same profit in their respective business;—that is, they are, all producing quantities equal to 50, by an outlay of 40; and, consequently, in exchanging silver for boots, the one gains nothing at the expense of the other. Profit is, in every case, *the result of more being produced in a given period, than is consumed in that period.* And the advantage that is found in exchanging one commodity for another, consists entirely in its enabling labour to be divided, and commodities to be produced, in the best and most expeditious manner.

It is plain, therefore, that the various manufacturers and tradesmen employed by a resident landlord, give him *a full and fair equivalent for what they receive.* And this being the case, it is obvious, that all that the total cessation of the demand for a particular class of commodities can do, is to force those who produce them to employ their capital and industry in some other way. But this is seldom a very serious injury, and is sometimes an advantage. The shoemaker, for example, does not live upon shoes: He produces them only in the view of obtaining other commodities in exchange for them; and if the demand for shoes were altogether to cease, he would directly apply himself to the production of those other commodities.

This principle is quite decisive as to the nature and value of the opinion of those who contend, that when a set of opulent landlords leave one country to establish themselves in another, those tradesmen and manufacturers with whom they dealt, lose all the *profit* which they are said to make in their transactions with the landlords. The profits that these tradesmen, and that all other persons whatsoever, make, consist, in every case, of the *excess*, or the value of the excess, of the commodities produced by them in a given time over those they consume in the same time: And whether they directly consume these commodities or exchange them for commodities of an equal value belonging to others, has no more to do with profits than it has with poetry or painting. If an agriculturist obtains, at the end of a year, a return of 1,100 or 1,200 quarters of wheat from a farm, and if the various outlays to which he has been put in the raising of this produce amount, when reduced to the same standard, to only 1,000 quarters, his profits will be 10 or 20 per cent.; and this whether he sells his corn or eats it—whether he casts it into the ground as seed, or leaves it to rot on the surface. If the popular opinions with respect to the source of profits were really true, it would inevitably follow, inasmuch as they take for granted that all producers make their profits at the expense of some one else, not only that no additions could be made to capital, but that the capital now in the world must be very soon annihilated! If such were really the condition of mankind, they would not, in an economical point of view, fare one whit better than a set of tigers in a cage—they would live upon each other, till only one survived—and he would die of hunger! It is obvious, therefore, that it is a radical mistake to suppose that the idea, that profits depend in any degree on exchanges, is only partially erroneous—it is, on the contrary, wholly and completely without the shadow of a foundation.

This principle shows also the error in the reasoning of those who contend, that though absentee expenditure may not be injurious in those cases in which the rents of absentees are first paid in money, and this money again laid out in the purchase of an equivalent amount of Irish produce sent to them, it would still be injurious if the rents were *paid in kind*, and if the actual produce of which they consist were remitted directly to the absentees. But at bottom there is no difference whatever between these cases; and we have supposed that the rents are paid in money, only because such is really the case throughout almost all Ireland. Let it be supposed, however, that the rent of a resident landlord consists of a thousand quarters of wheat, or a thousand head of cattle, and that it is paid *in kind*: and that he exchanges his wheat or cattle for an equivalent amount of such Irish and other produce as he may have occasion for: Suppose, now, that this landlord transfers himself and his family to London, and that the actual sacks of wheat, or head of cattle, are sent to him there, he will in this case exchange them for an equivalent amount of English commodities. Now, it is obvious that the landlord has consumed, in both cases, *the whole value of the corn and cattle*—exchanging them, in the first case, for an equal value of Irish, and, in the second, for an equal value of English commodities. The people of Ireland have, in either case, exactly the same aggregate amount of commodities to subsist upon; the only difference that can possibly exist, being, that when the landlord is at home, they have more *wheat and cattle*, and fewer *manufactured goods*, &c. and conversely when he is absent. But if, in consequence of the absenteeism of the landlord, the supply of raw produce should become deficient, and that of manufactured goods redundant, it is certain that capital would be transferred from the one species of industry, to the other—from that in which, as we have already seen, Ireland has no advantage to that in which she really has.

In the event then, of a landlord leaving a country in which he has been resident, it may happen that few of the articles produced by the tradesmen and manufacturers he was in the habit of employing, can be advantageously exported to the country to which he has gone; and the demand for these will, in consequence, decline in a corresponding proportion. But wherever this happens, what is lost on the one hand will be gained on the other; for the demand for some other species of produce will be equally increased—and it must also be kept in view, that not only the effective demand of the country, but *the capital by means of which the commodities required to satisfy that demand are to be produced, continues undiminished.* The absentee takes no part either of his own capital, or of the capital of the tradesmen and manufacturers of the country he has left, along with him. These remain where they were; and are employed equally to support and employ labourers when the landlords are abroad, as when they are at home. It is true, that a portion of these labourers may be forced to engage in a different employment, and perhaps also to leave the part of the country in which they previously resided. But in a general point of view, these changes are of no importance; and they might equally arise, either from opening new branches of commerce, or from the introduction of any new or improved species of machinery.

For the reasons now stated, a village that is built in the immediate vicinity of a gentleman's seat, generally declines on his becoming an absentee. This, however, is in most cases anything but an injury. The inhabitants of such villages are very generally poor, needy dependants, destitute of all invention, and without any wish to distinguish themselves. But when the proprietor becomes an absentee, they are forced to trust to their own resources, and either establish some sort of manufacture, or betake themselves to those manufacturing and commercial cities where there is always a ready demand for labour, and where every latent spark of genius is sure to be elicited. Although, therefore, it is most certainly true, that absenteeism has a tendency to reduce those villages that are generally found in the neighbourhood of the residence of large proprietors, it is not on that account prejudicial to the country at large, but the reverse. 'Stock and labour,' says Dr. Smith, 'naturally 'seek the most advantageous employment. They 'naturally, therefore, resort as much as they 'can to the town, and desert the country.'—(I. p. 195.)

In the remarks we have now made, we have assumed, in order to simplify the discussion, that the absentees take their families, including the various menial servants in their employment, along with them when they emigrate. Menials are in a different situation from tradesmen, manufacturers, &c. They are not supported by means of their own capital, but by the capital and industry of those who employ them. And it is therefore true, that when a number of wealthy individuals leave a country in which they have resided for any considerable period, without taking their servants along with them, the labourers in that country are apt to be injured by the competition of those who are thus thrown out of employment; while the labourers of the country where their masters go to settle without them, will be proportionally benefited. But it must be observed, that this is an effect which is only sensible at the first commencement of absenteeism; for when it has existed for any considerable period, the population is sure to be adjusted proportionally to the diminished demand for servants. This, however, is the whole extent of the injury which absenteeism ever inflicts on the population of any country; and it is one of so very trifling a description, and so very evanescent in its nature, that it is hardly worth adverting to.

But the declaimers against absenteeism have still another reason for the faith that is in them. They ask, do you mean to say, that Paris, Rome, and Brussels are not benefited by the expenditure of the English absentees? but if you admit this, must you not also admit, that London and Bath are proportionally benefited by the expenditure of the Irish absentees? and if so, does it not clearly follow, that Ireland must lose all that they gain? But while we admit the premises, we deny the inference that is attempted to be drawn from them. We concede that London and Bath are benefited, though in a very small degree, by the residence of Irish absentees; but we deny that Ireland loses what they gain, or that she in fact loses any thing by their non-residence. It is plain, that if the commodities sent from Ireland to England on account of the absentees, were those actually consumed by them, they would have no occasion to enter an English shop, or to give an order to an English tradesman; and it is difficult to see how, under such circumstances, their residence here could be of any advantage to any individual. But suppose, which is the fact, that the commodities sent to England are not generally of the class actually consumed by the absentees; England will derive some little advantage from their expenditure—but how? Simply because the commodities imported by the absentees are chiefly the products of the soil, in the raising of which Ireland has an advantage; and because there will be a somewhat greater demand in the markets of England for certain species of manufactured goods, and more of them being in consequence produced, the labour required for their production will be better divided, and they will, in consequence, be produced a little more cheaply and expeditiously. If the commodities imported on account of the absentees, were not of a class that Ireland could produce with distinctly greater facility than England, the latter, it is plain, would gain nothing by their residence; for if, on the one hand, they increase the demand for a certain species of commodities, they must, by bringing an equivalent amount of some other species into our market, proportionally lessen the demand for some other sort of British produce. But whatever England may gain in consequence of the better division of labour caused by the absentees, Ireland, instead of losing any thing, will on her part be an equal gainer. The entire income of these absentees will still be expended in the first instance in the purchase of Irish commodities. There will consequently be the same demand for them, as if the absentees resided at home; and it is, as we have already stated, the *species only of commodities in demand* that will be varied.

Suppose, to illustrate this principle, that an Irish gentleman resident in Dublin, pays an account of 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year to his coach and harness-makers. If this gentleman comes to London he will have a similar account to pay to the coach and harness-makers of that city. But then, it must be kept in view, that the 300*l* or 400*l.* that were in the first instance paid to the coach and harness-makers of Dublin, must now be paid to the linen manufacturers of Ireland, or to the producers of those articles that suit the English market: And they must assuredly have rather antiquated notions of national advantage, who presume to contend that it is as much for the interest of Ireland to employ her capital and labour in the production of articles in which England has a decided advantage over her, as it is to employ them in the production of those in which she has a decided advantage over England! A century ago, an argument, if we may so miscall it, of this sort, might have worn an imposing aspect. But we should have thought, had not their late outcry convinced us of the contrary, that even the Dublin patriots and paragraph writers would have been inclined to listen to it at present with some misgivings.

In every point of view, therefore, in which this subject can be considered, it appears obvious that in so far as the question of expenditure is concerned, absenteeism is not in the least degree injurious to the wealth of a country. On the contrary, it is in the great majority of cases decidedly advantageous. Its tendency is to turn industry into those channels into which it is most for the national advantage that it should be turned—or into those which the country has the greatest capabilities for carrying on. It is certain too, in the case of the absentees from England on the Continent, that many of them have gone abroad in order, by living in a more frugal manner than they could have done at home, to repair shattered fortunes, and to make a provision for younger children. And as the savings of all these persons will ultimately centre in England, it is plain that, while the wealth of the country sustains no diminution in the meantime, it will ultimately be augmented by their non-residence.

With regard to the *second* branch of this inquiry, or that which regards the disadvantages that are said to be occasioned by the want of moral influence and example, and of that protection which it is said a landlord would afford to his tenants and dependents in a greater degree than will be done by agents or middlemen, it is not so easy to arrive at any positive conclusion. An extensive landed proprietor has undoubtedly the means, provided he has the inclination, to do a vast deal of good. 'A men of 'family and estate, ought,' says John, 'to consi-'der himself as having the charge of a district, 'over which he is to diffuse civility and happi-'ness, and to give an example of good order, 'virtue, and piety.' We, however, have now to deal, not with landlords as they *ought* to be, but with those of Ireland as they really *are*. The question respecting the alleged superiority of resident to absentee landlords in promoting the civilization and refinement of the country, must be decided by an inquiry into the conduct of each class; and not by inferences drawn from what that conduct ought to be. Are the estates of the absentees worse managed than the estates of resident landlords? are their tenants poorer and more exposed to oppression? are they more turbulent, and disposed to engage in illegal associations and enterprises? If they are, then non-residence must be injurious, but if not, not.

We may observe, in entering on this enquiry, that there are several circumstances peculiar to Ireland, and not perhaps to be found elsewhere, which render the moral effects of absenteeism very different there from what they would be in any other country. The estates of the landlords of England and Scotland have either descended to them through a long line of ancestors, or they have been fairly purchased from the rightful owners. The persons living on these estates, and their proprietors, have almost uniformly professed the same religious faith; and, generally speaking, their interests have been identified; and the landlord has been induced, in order to promote his own views, and to obtain additional influence and consideration, to behave kindly to his tenants and dependents, and to endeavour to conciliate their confidence and esteem. But the relation subsisting between landlord and tenant in Ireland, has, as every one knows, been entirely dissimilar. Almost all the landed property of Ireland has been repeatedly confiscated. The entire area of Ireland is reckoned at *twelve* millions of Irish acres; and the late Lord Clare states, that *eleven millions and a half* of that number underwent confiscation during the seventeenth century! It is, therefore no exaggeration to affirm, that nine-tenths of the present proprietors of Ireland are either the lineal descendants of those to whom this confiscated property was sold or granted by the Crown, or persons who have purchased their estates from them. And besides this original stain or defect in their title, those who obtained grants of confiscated estates were almost all Englishmen and Protestants.

Under such circumstances it was not to be expected that any kindly feelings could speedily grow up between proprietors holding their estates by such titles, and the people of the country. The landlords trusted to the power of England to maintain them in the possession of their property, and looked upon the people, either as avowed and dangerous enemies, whom they had grievously wronged, or as semi-savages whom it was almost hopeless to attempt to civilize. And the people, on the other hand, considered the landlords as robbers, who had possessed themselves by force and injustice of the property of others, as enemies of their religion, and as being at once the instruments and the pledges of the dominion of England over Ireland. Nothing, it is obvious, but discord, oppression, and bloodshed could have followed from the residence of such landlords. Nor can any thing be more absurd than to argue, that because the residence of the English and Scotch proprietors on their estates has proved of the greatest advantage in introducing a taste for the elegancies and luxuries of life, and in diffusing a spirit of refinement throughout the country, the same effects would have followed from the residence of the Irish gentry. It is true that the mutual prejudices to which we have alluded, are now very much obliterated. But before the residence of the landlords can be advantageous to Ireland, they must learn in some degree to sympathize with the feelings of the people; and though we do not expect them to renounce Protestantism for Catholicism, they must, at all events, cease to exhibit themselves as leaders of Orangemen, and as the most vehement opposers of the rights and privileges so long and so unwisely withheld from their Catholic countrymen. When once the landlords have convinced the people that they have the same interests as them—that they are no longer the abettors of their oppressors, and the revilers of all that they most esteem—their residence will be advantageous. But until they have done this, we have no hesitation in saying, that they will best consult their own interests and those of Ireland, by continuing to reside in England or France.

(To be Continued.)

BOMBAY:—PRINTED *for th* PROPRIETORS *by* J. F. DE JESUS, *in* MILITARY SQUARE No. 2.